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IMPORTANT REBEL NEWS

Reports from Charleston to Friday Last.

An Attack Upon the Rebel Rifle-Pits on Wednesday Evening.

THE BOMBARDMENT STILL PROCEEDING.

Our Forces at Work in the Trenches Before Wagner.

THE SHELLING OF CHARLESTON.

The Correspondence Between Gen. Gillmore and Beauregard.

THE EFFECTS IN THE CITY.

Explosion of Shells in Streets and Warehouses.

DEATH OF JOHN B. FLOYD.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of Saturday has the following important dispatches:

Charleston, Thursday, Aug. 27.

The enemy's attack on our rifle-pits on Wednesday night was about 7 o'clock, in overwhelming force.

On Thursday, the firing on both sides was slow, with no unusual incidents.

Charleston, Friday, Aug. 28.

The bombardment of Sumter and Wagner proceeds sluggishly.

The enemy is working hard in the trenches in front of Wagner.

No further attempt has been made to shell the city.

INTERESTING DETAILS OF REBEL NEWS.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 27th, which has been received through the lines of the Army of the Potomac, contains the following interesting details:

THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN BEAUREGARD AND GILLMORE—CHARLESTON SHELLED.

The Charleston papers of Monday contain some very interesting intelligence from that city. The *Courier* furnishes the following particulars of the new and important events in the bombardment which have taken place:

The following is a copy of the communication of Gen. Gillmore, received Friday night at Battery Wagner by Gen. Hagood, in relation to the firing on the city. It is indorsed on the back, "Headquarters Department of the South, Morris Island, Q. A. Gillmore, Brig.-Gen. Commanding," demanding the immediate evacuation of Morris Island and Fort Sumter, or he will open on the city of Charleston from his batteries:

[COPY.]

Headquarters Department of the South,
Morris Island, S. C., Aug. 21, 1863.

General: I have the honor to demand of you the immediate evacuation of Morris Island and Fort Sumter by the Confederate forces. The present condition of Fort Sumter, and the rapid and progressive destruction which it is undergoing from my batteries, seem to render its complete demolition within a few hours a matter of certainty. All my heaviest guns have not yet opened.

Should you refuse compliance with this demand, or should I receive no reply thereto within four hours after it is delivered into the hands of your subordinate at Fort Wagner, for transmission, I shall open fire on the city of Charleston from batteries already established within easy and effective range of the heart of the city.

I am, General, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) Q. A. GILLMORE,
Brigadier-General Commanding.
Official: E. Kearny, A. A. G.

To Gen. G. T. Beauregard, Commanding Confederate Forces, Charleston, S. C.

Gen. Beauregard being absent on a reconnoissance, the communication, which was unsigned, was received at headquarters about a quarter to eleven o'clock Friday night, by Gen. Jordan, and by him returned for the signature of the writer. The communication was signed by Gen. Gillmore, and again returned. It was received at Gen. Beauregard's headquarters at nine o'clock Saturday morning.

Between one and two o'clock, however, Saturday morning, the enemy commenced firing on the city, arousing our people from their slumbers. Twelve eight-inch shells fell into the city, thirteen in all having been fired. Fortunately no person was injured. Several shells flew in the direction of St. Michael's steeple, and fell either in the vacant lots in the burnt district on King-street, or more generally struck in the center of the streets, as exhibited at the corner of Queen and Rutledge, where an eight-inch shell tore up the plank-road and dug a large hole in the ground. *Another shot entered the warehouse of G. W. Williams & Co., at the corner of Hayne and Church-streets, entered the roof and exploded in the upper story, making a large opening in the brick wall of the Medical Purveyor's storehouse next door, and scattering things in great confusion. Some loose straw or packing was set on fire by the explosion, which caused the alarm bell to ring and brought out the firemen.* It was extinguished with little effort before it had made any progress. Four shells fell in this locality. One large piece was picked up and exhibited at the guard-house, where it was the subject of much curiosity.

There was a good deal of excitement and some surprise expressed at the enemy being able to reach the city from his present position. The battery, we learn, is located in the marsh between Morris and Black Islands, *distant fully five miles from Charleston.* It is said to be a superior fortification, and believed to mount from three to four Parrott guns of different calibre and long range. A report was in circulation on Saturday and Sunday that Battery Haskell, on James Island, has brought its heavy guns to bear upon this new fortification and silenced the enemy's fire. The report, however, was not credited, no authentic information being received to that effect, although our battery is said to have bombarded the work on Saturday and yesterday with good effect.

The enemy have erected another battery within four hundred and fifty yards of Battery Wagner, from which a continual artillery duel and musketry firing is maintained between the pickets in the rifle-pits. On Friday night a party of the enemy, estimated at about one hundred and fifty strong, advanced with the supposed object of flanking and storming the position of our pickets. The latter, only eighteen in number, allowed the enemy to advance until within short range when a volley was poured in among them, every shot telling, and causing the whole party to retreat to their works. Several are known to have been killed and wounded. The fire upon Battery Wagner has not slackened since our last report, but it still exhibits no marks of the fiery ordeal, and it is semi-officially reported will bear as much pounding as ever. Battery Gregg, which has been subjected to the same heavy fire, is also reported in the same good order and condition. Our casualties at Battery Wagner on Saturday were four killed and twenty-one wounded.

On Saturday afternoon the steamer *Spalding*, Capt. Dexter, went down to the fleet with a flag of truce flying, having on board H. P. Walker, Esq., British Consul, and Col. Roman, of Gen. Beauregard's Staff, bearing a communication from Gen. Beauregard to Gen. Gillmore. They were met by Lieut. Forrest, of the *Ironsides*, who received their communication and returned to his vessel for orders. On his return Lieut. Forrest stated that he was instructed to say that the dispatches addressed to the Admiral would be replied to and sent under flag of truce to the North Channel, while the dispatches for Gen. Gillmore would be conveyed to him, and the reply necessary sent by flag of truce to Battery Wagner. The object, as we learn, of Mr. Walker's visit was to solicit an interview, and request more time be allowed for the removal of non-combatants. It being late in the evening, the interview could not be had, but a reply was expected Sunday morning.

The following is a copy of the reply of Gen. Beauregard to the communication of Gen. Gillmore, conveyed by Col. Roman, under flag of truce, to the enemy's flagship for delivery:

Headquarters Department of South Carolina,
Georgia and Florida,
Charleston, S. C., Aug. 22, 1863.

Sir: Last night, at 10¾ o'clock, during my absence on a reconnoissance of my fortifications, a communication was received at these headquarters, dated "Headquarters Department of the South, Morris Island, S. C., Aug. 21, 1863," demanding the "immediate evacuation of Morris Island and Fort Sumter by the Confederate forces," on the alleged grounds that "the present condition of Fort Sumter and the rapid and progressive destruction which it is undergoing from my batteries seems to render its complete demolition within a few hours a matter of certainty;" and that if this demand were "not complied with, or no reply thereto was received within four hours after it is delivered into the hands of your (my) subordinate commander at Fort Wagner for transmission," a fire would be opened "on the City of Charleston from batteries already established within easy and effective range of the heart of the city." This communication to my address was without signature, and was of course returned.

About 1½ o'clock one of your batteries did actually open fire, and threw a number of heavy shells into the city, the inhabitants of which, of course, were asleep and unwarned.

About 9 o'clock this morning the communication alluded to above was returned to these headquarters, bearing your recognized official signature, and it can now be noticed as your deliberate official act.

Among nations not barbarous the usages of war prescribe that when a city is about to be attacked timely notice shall be given by the attacking commander, in order that non-combatants may have an opportunity for withdrawing beyond its limits. Generally, the time allowed is from one to three days; that is, time for the withdrawal in good faith of at least the women and children. You, sir, give only four hours *knowing* that your notice, under existing circumstances, could not reach me in less than two hours, and that not less than the same time would be required for an answer to be conveyed from this city to Battery Wagner. With this knowledge, you threaten to open fire on this city, not to oblige its surrender, but to force me to evacuate these works, which you, assisted by a great naval force, have been attacking in vain for more than forty days.

Batteries Wagner and Gregg and Fort Sumter are nearly due north from your batteries on Morris Island, and in distance therefrom varying from half a mile to two and a quarter miles. This city, on the other hand, is to the northwest, and quite five miles distant from the battery opened against it this morning.

It would appear, sir, that despairing of reducing these works, you now resort to the novel measure of turning your guns against the old men, the women and children, and the hospitals of a sleeping city, an act of inexcusable barbarity from your own *confessed* point of sight, inasmuch as you allege that the complete demolition of Fort Sumter within a few hours by your guns seems to you "*a matter of certainty.*"

Your omission to attach your signature to such a grave paper must show the recklessness of the course upon which you have adventured. While the facts that you knowingly fixed a limit for receiving an answer to your demand, which made it almost beyond the possibility of receiving any reply within that time, and that you actually did open fire and throw a number of the most destructive missiles ever used in war into the midst of a city taken unawares, and filled with sleeping women and children, will give you a bad "eminence" in history, even in the history of this war.

I am only surprised, Sir, at the limits you have set to your demands. If in order to attain the abandonment of Morris Island and Fort Sumter you feel authorized to fire on this city, why did you not include the works on Sullivan's and James' Island—nay, even the city of Charleston, in the same demand?

Since you have felt warranted in inaugurating this method of reducing batteries in your immediate front which were found otherwise impregnable, and a mode of warfare which I confidently declare to be atrocious and unworthy of any soldier, I now solemnly warn you that if you fire again on this city from your Morris Island batteries without giving a somewhat more reasonable time to remove non-combatants, I shall feel compelled to employ such stringent means of retaliation as may be available during the continuance of this attack.

Finally, I reply that neither the works on Morris Island nor Fort Sumter will be evacuated on the demand you have been pleased to make. Already, however, I am taking measures to remove all non-combatants, who are now fully aware of and alive to what they may expect at your hands.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General Commanding.

The following dispatch was received at headquarters, at 3 P. M.:

Morris Island, 2.55 P. M., Aug. 23.

To Gen. Jordan:

At 11 o'clock to-day Gen. Gillmore's communication was received. He gives until 11 P. M. to-morrow to remove non-combatants. [Signed] Gen. HAGOOD.

On the receipt of the communication, however, at headquarters, it was discovered that Gen. Gillmore dated his dispatch in reply 9 P. M., of the 22d, (Saturday night,) but did not cause it to be delivered at Wagner until 12 M., Sunday. The date was not then noticed, and hence Gen. Hagood's telegram that until 11 P. M., to-morrow, was given for the removal of non-combatants. The fire upon the city was, therefore, renewed Sunday night about 11 o'clock. At the same time an answer was received to the communication of Senor Moncada, Spanish Consul, who had also sent a note to Gen. Gillmore, requesting forty-eight hours' notice for the removal of non-combatants.

JOHN B. FLOYD DEAD.

Major-Gen. John B. Floyd died yesterday morning at six o'clock, at his residence in Abington, Virginia.

THE SHELLING OF CHATTANOOGA.

A correspondent of the Atlanta *Appeal*, writing of the shelling of Chattanooga, Tennessee, by the Yankees on fast day, says:

"Yesterday being fast day, we were all assembled at the various Churches for Divine worship, at Chattanooga. I attended the services of the Rev. Dr. Palmer. The preliminary services were not concluded, when the congregation was startled by several discharges of artillery, in rapid succession. The congregation immediately dispersed, and we received intelligence that the enemy was occupying the heights beyond the river, overlooking the town. Upon making an effort to reach my quarters, on a height near the river—the old quarters of Gen. Johnston—with a lady, we were met by an officer and turned back, saying that a shell had exploded, killing one man, and wounding another. The shelling now became more rapid. Soon our guns were in position, and responded energetically. Shells exploded among the hospital buildings, and very near Lieut.-Gen. Polk's quarters. It partially subsided from 1 o'clock, but the firing was still heard at 5, when the train left. Having a lady under my protection, I was compelled to leave. There were the usual evidences of surprise—men and women, officers and soldiers, and wagons running hither and thither in apparently the wildest confusion. All the sick were sent from the hospitals on the train last evening, and the commissary and quartermaster's stores were being run over in great haste. The general opinion was that it was a demonstration to feel our position, or to operate as a diversion. I heard the killed and wounded, chiefly wounded, summed up at ten or twelve; among them a woman killed, and a woman and little girl wounded severely, perhaps fatally."

WHAT THE REBELS EXPECT OF THE COPPERHEADS.

The demonstrations of opposition to the Lincoln Government in the Northern States are of a character appropriate to that country, and *do not promise much success to those who are engaged in the agitation.* There are too many parties to it, and they are too much divided in their counsels. The only point they are united upon is that of "crushing the rebellion," and in uniting upon that they throw all the power in Lincoln's hands. The common people instinctively ask, "If you all agree with the Government that the rebellion must be crushed, why do you oppose the Government? Why not give it men and money to do what it is so earnestly striving to do?" *The answer is most difficult, and can hardly satisfy the masses.*

We doubt not that a large portion of those in the opposition are playing their cards cunningly—*that they are really anxious to stop the war;* but knowing that an unconditional opposition to it would be so unpopular that they could not maintain it, they make the suppression of the rebellion one of the planks in their platform. This kind of political fraud is characteristic of the Yankee nation. It belongs to the genius of the people. They had stamped it upon the National platforms of the great parties for years before the breaking up of the Union. It had corrupted Southern statesmen, and was insinuating its bad influence through the land like a plague. But the cunning gamblers are playing their game against powerful odds. They are "fighting the tiger." Lincoln is behind the table, and has all the advantages of the contest. He has the treasury and the army—the purse and the sword—and they nothing but cunning words and hypocritical pretences. His cartridges and balls, his chains and prisons, are powerful arguments against their war of words, and to offset their intrigue and management, he has the entire patronage and contracts of the Government, so immensely swollen by the war, sufficient to bribe the controlling men of the entire nation. The odds are incalculably heavy against the opposition.

There is a part of the people and prominent men of the North who have declared unconditionally for the termination of the war. But there are few who have been bold enough to do this. The Woods, in New-York, and Capt. Rynders, were the leaders of those in New-York who took this ground, and it was observable that at the meeting which took this stand *none of the more prominent statesmen made their appearance.* They fought shy, and preferred to indulge in generalities about the restoration of peace by terminating the rebellion in some way. They would have preferred trick and cheating, with some bribery, doubtless; but it was left to be inferred that either these arts and appliances or force must be used. Even Mr. Vallandigham, *whom we do not impugn along with the common run of Northern politicians, has not been consistent.* In Congress he refused to vote a dollar for the war; but still he has declared himself for a restoration of the Union, either by negotiation or *war.* If he could not succeed by peaceable means he has said that he would employ arms, and would himself enter the field. While we doubt whether he would, if he controlled matters, make a very *vigorous war,* nevertheless the moral weight of his position is against what all of them call the "rebellion," and therefore in favor of war and Lincoln, who is carrying it on.

Looking over the field of Northern politics, then, we see not how headway is likely to be made against the Washington despotism. Important elections are soon to take place which will throw much light upon the tone and temper of Northern popular feeling, especially in the Northwest, and how they have been influenced by the inconsistent and confused opposition raised against Lincoln. We question very much whether he fears it at all. His bold measures for putting an end to "free speech and free press" not having been resisted, he no doubt feels that he is firmly seated in power. He will hardly have to call out his janizaries to stifle the voice of the people at the polls. The timidity of the leaders of the opposition, their vehement declarations about the putting down the rebellion show the popular sentiment. They know the servile masses of the North, and are trying to propitiate them. They will be defeated if there is any truth in the signs. That the serried ranks of Black Republicanism, backed by the army and power and patronage of the Government, will prevail against their divided legions we think more than probable.

There is no good reason in an opinion to calculate upon any speedy divisions among the Northern people of an extent sufficient to be very beneficial to us. For the natural effects of the disturbing causes which must disrupt society and separate the populations of the North, *time is necessary.* Even with time, they must be assisted by our own courage and constancy. The one-man power there must be omnipotent as long as his armies are undefeated. With it he can keep down rebellion at home, which can never get fairly upon its feet until the Southern Confederacy has inflicted upon him such a blow as to deprive him of the confidence of his supporters, and relieve his opponents of fear.

THE CONFERENCE ABOUT PRISONERS.

The conference between Commissioners Ould, for the Confederate States, and Meredith, for Lincoln, relative to the exchange of prisoners, did not attain a final result. The Yankee Commissioner has gone back for the purpose of consulting his Government upon the terms required by the Confederate Commissioner.

LATEST FROM CHARLESTON DIRECT.

Naval Operations to be Carried On Without Regard to Fort Wagner.

Philadelphia, Sunday, Aug. 30.

The steamer *Bermuda* has arrived from Port Royal Wednesday morning, having stopped off Charleston. Her captain reports that Fort Wagner has not been taken yet, and cannot be at present. He confirms the report that Sumter has been knocked to pieces. Further naval operations will be carried on without regard to Fort Wagner, the capture of which will be left to Gen. Gillmore.

The *Bermuda* brings seventy prisoners. She spoke, Aug. 26, prize steamer *Dolphin*, from Key West for Philadelphia.

Letter from Hon. D. S. Dickinson.

HE WILL NOT BE A CANDIDATE FOR RENOMINATION.

Binghamton, Monday, Aug. 24, 1863.

As the sitting of the Union State Convention approaches, it is frequently inquired whether my name will be before it for renomination. I answer, by no means, with my consent or approbation. I yielded to the popular voice two years since, under a controlling sense of duty. I had strongly urged the ignoring of political divisions, and the united action of all who proposed to prostrate the rebellion and vindicate the authority of the Government by force of arms, as best suited to the emergency. The elements for such a movement were unorganized; those who had been accustomed to meet in conflict for years, though of kindred faith upon this vital question at the time, had not yet learned to act together conventionally, and to insure harmonious counsels, the occasion required sacrifices not now demanded. Being assured by indulgent friends that circumstances had given my name a relation of peculiar significance, and that it was deemed necessary to the combination of the popular forces, I reversed a determination I had believed unalterable, and accepted the nomination.

The professional duties of the office of Attorney-General are congenial to my tastes, and I have found their discharge pleasing; but there are strong reasons, chiefly of a personal and domestic character, why I do not desire and cannot consent to incur their responsibilities longer. The stirring issues of the last twenty years, in official relations and otherwise have so absorbed my time that private interests have been made secondary, and I have been withdrawn from my home until I am almost a stranger at my own fireside. I shrink not from any of the active duties of the citizen in this day of our country's peril, but I can discharge them with greater efficiency if left free from the weight of official obligation.

I entertain the same opinion of the rebellion to-day that I did on its outbreak, that it must be put down absolutely and unconditionally, *by force,* if we would preserve the government of our fathers, and save our name from becoming a synonym for cowardice and baseness wherever the history of the American Revolution has traveled or its fruits been realized. From the commencement of the rebellion I have urged the union of all true men, irrespective of political organizations, to aid the Administration in crushing it. I have labored faithfully to the end, and such shall be my effort in the future. I propose to act and will act to this end, with all whose views are the same, regardless of whence they come, or what have been their opinions upon other questions, and I will oppose all, whatever they may have been in other times or may be called now, who are giving aid and comfort to rebellion, whether boldly, with arms in their hands, or through the cowardly and more mischievous process of fomenting partisan strife and encouraging resistance to the administration of the Government in the prosecution of the war.

The rebellion has received its death blow. It has now little power for mischief, save in its spasmodic struggles as it gasps out its ignoble existence. It may, by galvanic applications from its friends in the loyal States, once or twice rise to its feet and stagger on a little further, but this will rather hasten than postpone the hour of its final dissolution. As it passes away, and the law is preparing its halters, and dungeons and banishments for conspiring leaders, let us pray for the forgiveness of the deluded masses who have been cheated or driven into this wholesale murder, to minister to the unholy ambition of some of the most fiendish monsters who have ever desecrated earth. As for the mole-eyed politicians amongst us, whose poverty of intellect has not enabled them to comprehend the magnitude of the crisis, when they shall cease to encourage the murderers of our sons and brothers, let us endure their exhibitions of depravity and the ebullitions of their spite without a murmur, and in sheer pity measure out to them, as an antidote for their ineffectual virus, that scorn which is made most emphatic by expressive silence.

Sincerely yours,
D. S. DICKINSON.

Marine Disaster.

Philadelphia, Sunday, Aug. 30.

The bark *Oak*, for Boston, grounded on Friday on "Brown." She was sent back with three feet of water in her hold.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

LETTER BY WAY OF CAIRO.

A Grand School Testimonial to Gen. Banks.

Tribute to a Son of Massachusetts by the Daughters of Louisiana.

COMMERCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Important Orders Relating to Registered Enemies.

STIRRING MILITARY EVENTS EXPECTED.

From Our Special Correspondent.

New Orleans, Wednesday, Aug. 19, 1863.

SCHOOL TESTIMONIAL TO GEN. BANKS.

I mentioned in my last that the public schools intended to make some demonstration to Gen. Banks. What promised at first to be only a simple and unimportant gathering, really proved to be one of the most interesting and significant expositions of public feeling that ever occurred in the City of New-Orleans.

The event came off at the large Lyceum Hall on the evening of Saturday, the 15th instant, and was really splendid in design, arrangement, and, most of all, in the feeling elicited.

The whole affair was got up under the immediate direction of Miss M. Murphy, the Principal of the Second District Girls' High School. The large Hall was very beautifully and tastefully decorated; the windows being all draped with American banners, as was also the full-length portrait of George Washington over the speakers' platform; while the starry emblem was repeated in myriad shapes by tiny flags adorning the chandeliers, and carried in the hands of many of the children assembled. Festoons of evergreens hung gracefully in front of the galleries—the spaces between them being occupied by the names of the various battle-fields and places regained to the Union, which have covered this Department with glory: New-Orleans, Baton Rouge, Labadaville, Lafourche, Brashear City, Donaldsonville, Alexandria, Opelousas, Camp Bisland, Franklin, Irish Bend, Plain's Store, and—grandest of all—Port Hudson.

To the right of the stand was seen, in bold relief, the inscription, "N. P. Banks, Port Hudson, July 8, 1863," and on the left, "D. G. Farragut, New-Orleans, April 25, 1862;" while overhead, along the frieze, was Webster's immortal saying: "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable." On the wall, spaces between the windows, &c., were presented, on one side of the room the names of Weitzel, Nickerson, Stone, McMillan, Grover and Arnold, and on the other side, Sherman, Andrews, Paine, Grierson, Augur and Dwight. Over the entrance doorway was appropriately placed the name of Emory, present defender of New-Orleans. These names were all formed out of *immortelle*, the rich green of which against the white walls produced a bold and charming effect.

But the most exquisite decoration of all was the youth and beauty there assembled—the young daughters of Louisiana, dressed in pure white; on their heads garlands of red, white and blue flowers, and scarfs of the same richly-blending and significant colors prettily thrown about their graceful forms. It was indeed a lovely scene.

At 5 o'clock Gen. Banks entered the densely crowded hall, accompanied by his Staff, and his appearance was the signal for the whole assemblage rising to their feet, while the band struck up "Hail Columbia." As the General took the front reserved seat on the platform, to which he was conducted by Mr. Pitkin, he looked around him with a surprised air, evidently quite taken aback by so great and enthusiastic a demonstration.

The music having ceased, the little girls all rose up at once and sang, very sweetly, "America, my country, 'tis of thee," after which Mr. McNair introduced to the General young Master Burroughs. This young gentleman delivered a very complimentary and patriotic address of welcome to the General, who stood up all the time, listening with profound attention. After this the band gave the "Star-Spangled Banner," when Miss Miller was introduced to the General, and made a most feeling and beautiful address to him.

Upon this, Miss Vining—a beautiful little fairy of only 13 years—was introduced, and recited some verses of panegyric to the General, which were so opportune, and given with such exquisite clearness, grace and *piquancy*, as to call down the rapturous applause of the whole house. This was followed by "The Red, White and Blue," sung by the whole school; and then Miss Schliermann—the daughter of a soldier in this Department—approached the General, and with a few appropriate remarks, gracefully presented him with the gift from his little friends—a beautiful silver goblet.

The General received the pretty tribute with evident emotion, and returned his thanks in the most touching and eloquent terms. I wish I were able to report his speech entire, for it was one of the most beautiful pieces of spontaneous eloquence I ever heard, even from so accomplished a speaker; and an intelligent old resident of this city, who had never heard the General speak before, whispered in my ear that he had no idea whatever of his possessing such powers of oratory. When he alluded to the fallen brave who had done so much to earn the glories now being heaped on his command, and wished that Heaven had spared *them* to share in such a scene as this, he was so deeply affected that I feared his emotions would quite overcome him. The speech was listened to with breathless interest by the vast audience, and, at its completion, was received with deafening acclamations from all parts of the house.

The Hon. Michael Hahn, M. C., from New-Orleans, Judge Hiestand and Mr. Pitkin, were each in turn called for, and made some very telling remarks. The address of the latter, especially, was a short but splendid piece of oratory.

But all that had been was nothing to the scene which now followed. The audience having received notice from Judge Hiestand that the proceedings were ended, Gen. Banks descended the platform to leave, when the entire mass of little fairies, as if by some preconcerted plot, and disdaining all restraint, clustered around the General like so many swarming bees around honey, and commenced fairly smothering him with kisses! It seemed as if he never could get away again from that stormy little ocean of rose-buds and lilies.

To many this sudden surprise and imprisonment of our General seemed mere fun, but to the thoughtful it was more; it was a most suggestive—aye, even affecting scene. Who was the man upon whom was being showered these innocent effusions of young and guileless hearts? A son of Massachusetts. And who were the darling little creatures striving to press their honied lips to those of the hero of Port Hudson? The daughters of Louisiana, very many of them—but a few years hence—the destined brides of *Yankees!*

Oh! what a comment every such a scene upon the idiotcy or iniquity of those who would prate to us about differences of *caste*,—about its being impossible for the two "sections" of this great Republic ever to unite again socially,—and the thousand-and-one similar absurdities with which the enemies of this country, both domestic and foreign, are constantly trying to bolster up the dying cause of despotism! I tell you it is all false. Let Gen. Banks but continue his present course of tempering justice with mercy, and I sanguinely look forward to the day when he will be as much *beloved* here, not only by the children, but the entire population of redeemed and disenthralled Louisiana, as was ever any man of Southern birth, not even excepting the great Henry Clay.

COMMERCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Not a day passes but fresh proofs are given us of the magnificent results of the surrender of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson; and that this grand watery highway is indeed in our undisputed possession. Boats are constantly arriving from, and departing for St. Louis and all intermediate stations; and people now look out as eagerly for their St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Chicago papers as they do for the New-York ones; indeed far more so, for one-half the time the Northern news arriving by sea is forestalled by three or four days down the River. No better proof can be given of the change than that this very letter is sent you *via* Cairo, instead of waiting for the ocean steamers, which manage, very absurdly, to be here either some half-dozen at a time, or to leave us a whole week without any chance of sending to or hearing from the North.

I told you before of the enormous reduction in the cost of the prime necessaries of life which the arrival of Western produce had already caused among the population. That revolution, of course, goes on increasing with each fresh arrival from the teeming and long pent-up West.

But I am sorry I cannot yet speak of any sensible addition to the real *commerce* of the city; nor do I see how, for some little time to come, matters can be much altered for the better. The question is one involving enormous difficulties, and I endeavored in my last to point out a few of them.

The merchants here—good, loyal men, I mean, for nobody, of course, cares how little or how much a traitor suffers—say, with no little chagrin and disappointment, "If the river is really opened, why are we not allowed to go trade as we please; so long as we pay the Government taxes, abide by the Government laws, and do nothing whatever to abuse the confidence placed in us?"

This is a very reasonable question; the only difficulty is how to apply the solution of it *generally.* It certainly does seem very hard that loyal men here cannot go and sell goods to loyal families who are known to be suffering intense privations along the river banks, and in other portions of this State; but only see what might, indeed *would* occur, if the floodgates of commerce were to be suddenly opened to individual enterprise. For every truly loyal man we should be protecting from want, we should be affording a dozen rebels the means of supplying their exhaustion, and consequently the power of perpetuating their hellish design of destroying the nation. Let us send a hundred barrels of flour across the lake, to feed the poor honest people who may be in that neighborhood, and how long would be it be before that flour would be seized by guerrillas, to go and feed Johnston's army, or any other rebel forces at hand. Besides, how many a *professed* loyalist here would, besides his goods, take over among the enemy the most dangerous and disastrous information?

These are the prime difficulties in the way, and which will, I fear, compel the Commanding General to look upon this matter in a purely *military* point of view, for a short time yet; relaxing the screw little by little, just as he feels he can relieve individual necessities, with perfect safety to the one great and absorbing question he has to deal with—the nation's life. That the good people of New-Orleans can have much longer to suffer the pressure upon their commercial transactions, which this bitter war has compelled, I do not think likely, in face of recent events and others soon to transpire; and I am quite sure that good feeling alone, to say nothing of good *policy*, will induce Gen. Banks to do all he can to promote their interests the very moment he finds it possible to do so.

NEW AND IMPORTANT ORDERS.

That Gen. Banks, while rapidly installing himself in the affections of the good and loyal people of Louisiana, is not at all inclined to allow any peace to the overt enemies of his country, is well proved by the two following orders, just issued:

[Extract.]

Headquarters Department of the Gulf,
New-Orleans, Aug. 17, 1863.

* * * * * * * *

Special Orders, No. 202.—8. The Chief Quartermaster will require Messrs. Ernest Quartier & Co., E. Rochereau & Co., Anstolt Cousin, Abat, Generes & Co., and J. Lavois & Co., and all other persons refusing to comply with the provisions of General Orders, Nos. 55 and 105, of 1862, and No. 7, of 1863, from these Headquarters, at once to pay over to such officer of the Quartermaster's Department as he may designate, the amounts of the assessments imposed by the said orders upon them as subscribers to the loan raised for the defence of New-Orleans against the rightful authority of the United States.

By command of Major-Gen. BANKS.
Richard B. Irwin, A. A. General.

[Extract.]

Headquarters, Department of the Gulf,
New-Orleans, Aug. 17, 1863.

* * * * * * * *

Special Orders, No. 202.—7. The several banks and banking corporations in the city of New-Orleans will, without delay, pay over to Col. S. B. Holabird, Chief Quartermaster, or to such officers of the Quartermaster's Department as he may designate, all moneys in their possession belonging to, or standing upon their books to the credit of any person registered as an enemy of the United States, or engaged in any manner in the military, naval, or civil service of the so-called "Confederate States," or who shall have been, or may hereafter be, convicted of rendering any aid or comfort to the enemies of the United States; and all moneys in their possession, or standing upon their books to the credit of any corporation, association or pretended Government in hostility to the United States.

These funds will be held and accounted for by the Quartermaster's Department, subject to the further adjudication of the Government of the United States.

By command of Major-Gen. BANKS.
Richard B. Irwin, A. A. G.

IMPORTANT TRIALS.

Two very important cases have recently come before the Courts, of which you will find details in the local papers, and to which I merely allude on account of the interesting questions of law which they involve.

The first is that of the Fourth District murder, in which a colored sergeant of our army, named Pete Johnson, deliberately shot another colored man, Bill Jenkins, whom he had chased with a squad of men under his command, with the charge of his being a deserter, and offering violent resistance. The Coroner's Jury have brought in a verdict of "willful murder" against Johnson, and the question now arising is, how far this civil decision may conflict with any military one; and if so, which is paramount.

The other case is far more important. A Mr. H. N. Renthrop, owning a plantation some twenty-five miles above Algiers, was brought up before Judge Hughes on the charge of murdering his slave George; and the Judge has ruled that the charge against Renthrop for having "willfully, maliciously and with malice aforethought," murdered the man, is sufficiently proved by testimony, for the master to be committed for trial, although the Judge admits the accused to bail in the sum of $25,000.

The great point to come up, in this case, will be respecting the validity of negro testimony; the whole evidence of the alleged killing of the man being, I believe, entirely confined to four or five negroes on the plantation.

What the testimony of these negroes may be worth, as to truth or falsehood, I have no means of judging; but it did seem strange, in this era of civilization, (though previously aware of the fact,) to hear the learned counsel for the defence, Col. Field, get up and assert that, "under the law of Louisiana and of every other Southern State, the oath of a slave cannot be taken against a white person!"

Thousands upon thousands were, probably, first made aware by Mrs. Stowe's novel that so extraordinary a law existed, and many perhaps considered it almost incredible; yet here we are staring this said law full in the face! A white man may commit the most brutal and cold-blooded murder—(I make no allusion whatever to this individual case, for I know nothing of Mr. Renthrop's guilt or innocence)—he is probably in a position where nobody can, by any possibility, see him do it *but* black people; and though the deed he committed in their very presence, the testimony of these people is not to be received by law! Did ever human ingenuity invent so far-reaching a weapon of unbridled and irresponsible despotism?

This being, as Col. Field argues, the existing law of Louisiana, and this part of Louisiana being—as he further argues—in precisely the same position as it was before the rebellion, according to the President's Proclamation, there is no *evidence* whatever against Mr. Renthrop. It remains to be seen how the existing authorities here are going to regard this negro testimony; and therein is the whole interest of the question.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS

upon the most active and important scale, are now going on among us, and although I am not at liberty to tell you even what little I know about them, I may venture to prognosticate, for the sake of putting your readers in good spirits, that they will soon hear of events to make them rejoice. Vicksburgh and Port Hudson have done their share toward gladdening the national heart; but the joy which the two heroes of the Mississippi have always had in store for you has not yet reached its zenith. NEMO.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

Movements of Gen. Rosecrans' Army.

The Tennessee River Crossed at Four Points.

IMPORTANT CAPTURES MADE.

Gen. Burnside About to Attack Kingston.

Stevenson, Ala., Sunday, Aug. 30.

The Army of the Cumberland crossed the Tennessee River at four points to-day, with infantry and cavalry.

The Second Kentucky cavalry captured 35 pickets at a point opposite Stevenson.

Gen. Reynolds captured a large force at Shell Mound, and took a camp on Falling Water.

Among the captured are the notorious guerrilla, Mays, and the rebel Tennessee Congressman, Cannon.

Little or no resistance was made. The rebels are reported to be in force at Rome and Cleveland, and along the Georgia State Railroad.

Gen. Burnside is in the region of Kingston, and will attack that place before long.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Intention of the Triumvirate to Recognize the Rebel Confederacy.

San Francisco, Saturday, Aug. 29.

The steamer *Constitution's* dates from the City of Mexico are only up to July 24.

A portion of the united Mexican and French troops had moved sixty miles westward from the Capital to Cuernavaca.

The intentions of the Triumvirate to recognize the Confederate States were continually foreshadowed by the Imperial Press—the recognition to take place as soon as the news reached Mexico that Maximilian accepts the crown.

The news from the Juarez Government is unimportant. Juarez was understood to be busying himself in encouraging guerrilla expeditions, some of which were led by Americans.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Jeff. Davis said to have Called for Negro Troops—The Blockade at Wilmington.

Fortress Monroe, Saturday, Aug. 29.

The steamer *C. W. Thomas* has arrived from Newbern with Lieut. Sterling, of Gen. Peck's Staff, as bearer of dispatches.

Rebel papers received at Morehead City say that Jeff. Davis *has decided, after a conference with the Governors of the Confederate States, to call out 500,000 black troops, who are to receive their freedom and fifty acres of land at the end of the war.*

A dispatch from the blockading fleet says that on the morning of the 17th inst., a large sloop-of-war of ten guns, with the British flag flying, swept past the blockading steamers, and immediately hoisted the rebel flag, and passed into Wilmington, which is the fourth rebel war vessel which has run this blockade within six weeks.

State Politics.

Middletown, Saturday, Aug. 29, 1863.

H. H. Farnum, Moses D. Stiners and Robt M. Thompson were to-day elected to represent this the Second Assembly District of Orange, in the Union State Convention at Syracuse, on the 2d September.

Richmond County Delegates—Monroe B. Bryant, Abm. C. Simonson, John Waters. *Alternates*—Dan'l F. Appleton, Sam'l L. Hopping, J. E. Armstrong.

Poughkeepsie, Saturday, Aug. 29.

At the Second District Union Convention for Dutchess County, held at Rhinebeck to-day, J. V. Dorland, F. A. Utter, and Aaron James were appointed delegates to attend the State Convention.

Troy, Sunday, Aug. 30.

Thomas B. Caroll, George W. Dennis, and G. B. Wallace have been chosen delegates from the First District of Rensselaer County to the Republican Union State Convention.

FORT DELAWARE.

An Inside View of Captive Rebeldom.

WILMINGTON, Del., Saturday, Aug. 22, 1863.

About sixteen miles below this city, on the Delaware River, there is a small island, of an irregular lozenge or diamond shape, its longer axis pointing North and South, covering about one hundred and fifty acres, and naturally liable to be submerged at high tide. This island, which was formerly known as the Pea-patch, and occasioned many years ago that famous lawsuit for its ownership, between the neighboring States of New-Jersey and Delaware, in which JOHN M. CLAYTON so distinguished himself in his sucessful advocacy of the claims of Delaware, is now known as Fort Delaware, and belongs to the United States. About thirty years ago, and soon after its cession to the United States, a stone fortification of the second class was commenced near its centre. A sea-wall was built around it; and protected by this wall, and a sufficient sluiceway to exhaust the ground of the infiltrations of the tides, the surface of the island became firm and permanent. The fortification is surrounded by a deep moat, supplied from this sluiceway, and numerous small canals fed from the same source traverse the island. Upon this island is now to be found the largest collection of rebel prisoners in the United States.

Yesterday we visited the Fort by means of the Government steamer, attached to the Island. Our trip down the bay was enlivened by a fine band of music detailed from the United States service, and was so short that we all wished it longer. From the north, the island presents the rebel barracks first to the eye of the visitor.

From an outside view these barracks present the appearance of eight or ten long, high-roofed yellow buildings, evidently new, about twice the height of the Park barracks in New-York, to which they are much superior, and occupying a space a few acres in extent. A southerly wind was blowing, and when we came within a half or a quarter of a mile of this portion of the island, we became aware of a peculiar and penetrating odor; an odor in regard to whose merits and characteristics *Trinculo*, in the "Tempest," would have been good authority; and which I can best compare to a compound, resulting from a mixture of atmospheres from a soap-house, a tenement-house chamber, and a ward-school room in a wet day. This dense mass of disagreeable and penetrating gases, which were not the gases of the sewer, nor of any accustomed form of filth, came over the water in a well-defined current, and indicated the proximity of ten thousand idle and dirty men. And this is as distinct a personal reminiscence of yesterday, as that I breathed before and afterward the vital air.

We gained our first view of the rebel prisoners as we landed. There is always more or less work to be done at the docks, in digging, unloading supplies and stores, and carrying timber, and for this purpose rebel prisoners are employed along with United States military convicts. There was no mistaking the peculiar uniform of the rebels; the dingy gray linsey or cotton trowsers, and the unbleached cotton shirt in which these warriors fight, and live, and die. But these were mere stragglers. The grand army is to be found in the barracks.

The plan of the barrack is simple. Each one, in the shape of a parallelogram, incloses a space of about 300 feet in length, by 125 in breadth. The side barracks are occupied by prisoners. The end barracks are occupied by our men as offices and sleeping apartments. The entrance to each of these inclosures is very narrow, and is guarded at each extremity by two soldiers, so that four soldiers with loaded pieces might instantly occupy the passage at either extremity in case of alarm; and as they are supported by similar squads on patrol near at hand, and as the patrol have the means of summoning the entire armed force of the island, whose number it might be inexpedient to state, but which is enough and more than enough to put down any possible outbreak, the prisoners are as docile and quiet as men of naturally good tempers are when they know that it is of no use to be fractious. The general friendliness and good nature of the Southern man, and especially the Southern poor white, when not inflamed by influences acting from without, is now quite well understood at the North; and the listless, lazy multitudes who lounge upon the parched and trodden surface of these prison-barrack quadrangles, appear to harbor thoughts neither of revenge nor escape.

The reader may imagine a space equal to perhaps four city lots, surrounded by low wooden buildings with plenty of airholes but no windows, trodden upon and tenanted by a thousand men and boys, clothed in dirt-colored kersey pantaloons and unbleached shirts. I omit the mention of other articles of dress, for in attempting a true picture, I am not allowed to draw upon the imagination. Whether one-half the prisoners have hats may be a question, but there is no question that the larger portion are destitute of shoes or boots; and as for coats, the prisoner who has one is a fortunate and marked man. These prisoners are clothed in the manner in which they were clothed when we took them, and it may be that their lack of coats is owing to their habits of removing their coats preparatory to making a charge, for it is hardly conceivable that men should conduct campaigns in shirt-sleeves only. However, here they are, lounging up and down this bare, blank, treeless, multitudinously trodden dirt floor, mostly hatless, shoeless, with unbuttoned shirts, with trowsers in a state of inconceivable widowhood from buttons, with frowsy, uncombed hair, and with faces sunburned, bronzed, and grimed with the filth of the barracks. They play no games except cards inside the barracks; no foot-ball, base-ball, leap-frog—nothing. They neither sing nor dance. Ignorance and the isolated, artless, vacuous life which they have led at home, renders them strangers to the numerous and changeful resources by which the Yankee prisoners relieve the tedium of confinement. One sees here a different race from the busy, social, adaptative Northerner; or, more correctly, a different aspect of the same race, indicating the effect of an isolated, simple life, deprived of education and of the lively companionship of the mechanic arts. They are men of direct and simple-minded aims, having few objects in life to look forward to; their horizon on all sides contracted. At home they saunter, and having by the minimum of labor procured enough to eat, (and they are easily satisfied,) they know of only two amusements, cards and shooting. Removed to the prison barracks, they can only saunter. And this they do, all day and every day, and would do so for ten years, and at the end of that time would be just what they are to-day; if not satisfied, yet not mutinous; and if not happy, yet not miserable. Regrets for home, and kindred, and wives, and sweethearts, they have, of course, and into such emotions of nature it does not become the mere spectator of the prisoner to pry or question; yet these are deprivations which soldiers make up their minds to risk, and in this regard the man of the South may not differ from the man of the North.

In passing through one of the barracks, my eye was arrested by a remarkably good-looking young fellow, and it occurred to me to inquire of him if it would not be wise on his part to leave the rebel service and take the oath of allegiance to the United States. "What would you think of a man," he replied, "who would take two oaths?" This is a common sentiment among the prisoners. Their direct and simple natures, capable of appreciating an oath, and incapable of discrimination between the obligation of a righteous and voluntary oath, and the fetter of an unrighteous and forced oath, having once consented to the Confederate tribute, for the most part continue to do so, and like the natures of narrow-minded men the world over, defy argument; and thus it is, that the myriad of captives at Fort Delaware, haunted by vermin, and confined to barren inclosures of trodden clay, regard the above question as the test of patriotic endurance, and decline to be free if they must first be forsworn.

About seven hundred, however, of the ten thousand—and it seemed to me a better-looking body of men than the average of the prisoners—have taken the oath, and Gen. SCHAEPF, the Commander of the post, is now organizing them into a cavalry regiment for the Union service. The General, who has had a European experience, and understands the nature of the bayonet or sabre that is borne on both sides of a war, does not admit into this regiment any prisoner who has property at the South, or a wife and family there. Having thus excluded from this organization the elements of revolt, he finds in the simple-natured, docile, easily-satisfied Southern soldier, excellent material for a regiment. Four companies of these men are already attired in the Union uniform; and the General pointed them out with pride and satisfaction as they marched across the island to dress parade. The time has come when it is not invidious to do justice to the good military qualities of the Southern soldier, and Gen. SCHAEPF is not slow to predict a successful career to this novel regiment, which the rebel ten thousand style "galvanized rebs."

We found among the prisoners a little boy, only 12 years of age, and small for his years, who was pressed into a cavalry regiment at Augusta, Ga. This case is somewhat peculiar, yet, on traversing the barracks, one could not fail to notice how freely the very young and the more than middle-aged men entered into the composition of the rebel army. Grizzly hair was very common, and gray hair not uncommon. The Southern conscriptors, sweeping through the outlying hamlets of the South, had evidently taken father and sons together.

One branch of industry flourishes in the barracks; the manufacture of finger-rings from black gutta-percha buttons. These the rebels make in great numbers, and inlaying them with hearts, crosses, and lozenges, of silver, sell them to visitors at from twenty-five to fifty cents each. These men do not despise the commercial spirit, for no sooner had our party stopped to examine the collection of one of these artists, than several competitors surrounded us, displaying similar wares, and several dozen sympathizers with the individuals who were about to perform the marvellous feat of selling Southern manufactures to Yankees, having gathered closely around us, we were forced to break off negotiations after a few purchases, with a view to obtain fresh air. I may here venture to say that it *is* dangerous in certain points of view, to indulge one'sself in the society of the rebel soldiery. The majority of them are not entirely unconnected with entomological collections; and yet some of them really wash themselves. They are allowed to bathe in the Delaware river, of course under the muskets of the sentries. During the two or three warm Summer afternoon hours in which I was with them, three men out of the ten thousand, it seemed, availed themselves of this privilege! I suppose that, living on the sandy and arid plains of the interior South, they never learn to wash themselves. Nor are their ideas of water at all correct. Government supplies their barracks with thirty thousand gallons of pure water daily from the Brandywine River. This is conveyed to large tanks, accessible to all the prisoners at a minute's walk; yet numbers of them refuse, from sheer laziness, to avail of the tanks, and, when thirsty, stoop and drink of the brackish waters of the canals that numerously intersect the open spaces of the barracks, and in which the others wash. Such things read oddly, and they look oddly too. A Northerner, accustomed to the oaken bucket of the ancestral well, might with difficulty credit my statements.

Twelve hundred letters reach the island daily for the prisoners, which are duly read and distributed, if not contraband. More or less money is constantly sent them, which they are allowed to spend at the sutler's, a Union soldier acting as the go-between. The rebels buy in this way, molasses, fruit, extra pork, pie and milk. They are not allowed to buy spirits. The inner portion of the sea wall on the west side of their quarters, is constantly alive with cooks, operating over chip fires, with fire pans in which they fry pork, crackers, crumbs, little fish taken from the ditches and pie. A fried pie seems, from some reason or other, to be the most desirable, as it is, perhaps, the most expensive of these superadded and greasy luxuries. Imagine on the sloping foot of an embankment fifty or sixty individuals, such as I have described, begrimed with smoke and dirt, melting with the heat of the sun above and the fire below, a curious and motley crowd behind them, staring with envious eyes at the fortunate kitcheners, rich in fruition of crackers, skinned eels, pork-chop, and admantine pie. This is the culinary apex of rebel prisonerdom.

We glanced at the great dining halls, where in each over 2,000 men can feed. The prisoners are called in to meals by brigades; thus STUART'S cavalry is called, and one party enters, and FITZHUGH LEE'S cavalry is called, and another enters, and so on. The food is of the usual style—pork, beef, hard-bread, sometimes coffee, often soup. The bill of fare is better than that to which they have been accustomed.

Only four deaths take place a day. This from among 10,000 idle men speaks well for the sanitary management of the post. The principal disease at the post is typhoid fever. The hospitals are well aired, and the sick are kindly cared for aud supplied with good reading matter. All the prisoners have access to books and tracts of a religious nature, which they do not greatly addict themselves to while in health; but when ill, such of them read as are able to read. A large proportion, however, are too ignorant.

The officers, some six hundred, lodge apart, within the walls of the fort. Over one hundred have been sent away, being too quarrelsome to remain with the body of the officers. These were principally from Georgia and Louisania; and it seemed that between the representatives of these two States a feud has existed, on account of alleged military shortcomings, charged against each by each. At last argument was exhausted, and one day at dinner the Georgians, aroused by a blow given to one of their number, shouted "Georgia to the rescue," and charged the Tigers at the point of the case-knife. The Louisianians were not slow to defend themselves, and the battle raged during some minutes, until the principal combatants were secured. The fighting was pretty severe, for one of the physicians of the party had no less than eleven of the wounded Georgians to attend.

But I must close this already too long letter, leaving much unsaid that might interest those who are disposed to be interested in the Southern character—and who of us are not? For who doubts that the Northern and Southern armies will some day, not distant, march in accord, to the support of the MONROE DOCTRINE? C. B.

British and American Periodicals.

The British Quarterlies for the present term (republished in New-York by LEONARD, SCOTT & Co.) are out, with their usual assortment of solid and instructive matter. The *Westminster* leads off with a characteristic article on "The Growth of Christianity," from the rationalistic standpoint, its avowed object being less to discover the "essence" of Christianity than to show how what is usually *called* Christianity, whether dogma or sentiment, grew up, to indicate the natural preparation for its reception, the causes that favored its extension, and its historical antecedents and accompaniments. Mr. JOHN STUART MILL'S latest lucubration, the tractate on "Utilitarianism," (which the Boston republishers of the same author's "Liberty" would do well to bring out,) forms the theme of the next article of mark. "Marriages of Consanguinity" treats of this interesting yet obscure question of physiology in opposition to the current opinion that marriages of blood relations produce degeneracy or deterioration in the offspring. It contains some special points that are well taken, but his foundation of fact is quite too narrow for the superstructure of theory built upon it. "Saint Simon and his Disciples" is an extremely interesting view of this remarkable French philosopher, theosophist and socialist, and his equally remarkable school. Papers on "Gamesters and Gaming-houses," "The Rival Races," (review of EUGENE SUE'S romance,) "The Naturalist on the River Amazon," "M. Louis Blanc's History of the French Revolution," "Poland," "Lancashire" and the carefully done review of Cotemporary Literature complete the number.

—The blue-tinted *Edinburgh* hardly comes up to its average of excellence this number. "Napier's Memorials of Claverhouse" treats of a special piece of Scotch history that will hardly find many interested readers this side of the water. "Druids and Bards" examines this subject from the point of view of some late and earlier authorities. Other reviews follow on "Fergusson's History of the Modern Styles of Architecture," "Louis Blanc's French Revolution," "Sir George Cornwall Lewis on Forms of Government,"—(another little book, by the way, which would repay republication)—"The Navies of France and England," "The Sources of the Nile," "Lyell on the Antiquity of Man."

—The *Atlantic* for September is rather below its excellent average. We miss sadly the accustomed *livraison* of those exquisite bits of photography of English life and manners which HAWTHORNE has taught us to look for month by month. The short stories of this number are not good. The paper on "De Quincey" is an appreciative and sympathetic analysis of some of the mental and moral peculiarities of the greatest of modern stylists.

—The September *Harper* brings to a conclusion Miss EVANS' "Romola," which the publishers have already brought out in book form. "The Small House at Allington" is continued. The opening illustrated article is a pleasant bit of light badinage, "An Unprotected Female in the East." The remaining articles are up to the average standard.

—The *Continental*, though it has lost some of its ablest men, still drags on, a dreary waste of mediocrity, relieved by occasional pilferings from the old Magazines. The contents of the present issue are "Southern Hate of New-England," "Waiting for News," "Early History of the Printing and Newspaper Press in Boston and New-York," "Reconnoissance near Fort Morgan," "Diary of Frances Krasinska," "The Isle of Springs," "Remembrance," "The Great Riot," "The Deserted House," "Spring Mountain," "Japanese Foreign Relations," Jefferson Davis and Repudiation."

—*Braithwaite's Retrospect of Practical Medicine and Surgery*, Part 47, published by W. A. TOWNSEND, New-York, comes richly freighted with its admirable half-yearly summary of improvements and discoveries in the Medical Sciences. Its pages abound in interesting and valuable reading for both the professional and the unprofessional reader. The casual and periodical medical literature of the world contributes to its pages, so that at almost a glance we may comprehend the state and progress of current medical science.

—The July number of the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, published by BLANCHARD & LEE, Philadelphia, presents its usual variety of medical and scientific matter. Among other valuable papers, is an admirable one upon articular rheumatism, by Dr. AUSTIN FLINT, Sr., of this City. There are several papers upon hospital gangrene in the United States Army, and other matters connected with the service, together with an excellent quarterly summary of novelties in medical science.

The Question of Reconstruction.

A SPEECH OF GOV. JOHNSON, OF TENNESSEE.

An immense Union meeting was held at Franklin, Tennessee, Aug. 23. Parson BROWNLOW made a speech and was followed by Gov. JOHNSON, who said:

"The idea has been cunningly circulated that after the rebellion has been suppressed, the North will not let us back into the Union, nor let us have a State Government! What shallow humbuggery and deception! Some think we must petition the Government to get back into the Union. I deny the doctrine of Secession wholly, absolutely, *toto celo*. Tennessee is not out of the Union, never has been and never will be out. The bonds of the Constitution and the Federal power will always prevent that. This Government is perpetual; provision is made for reforming the Government and amending the Constitution, and admitting States *into* the Union; not for letting them *out of it*. The ever-changing condition and wants of the people require the improvement, not destruction of the Government. Our State Government lies dormant, and civil government suspended in this convulsion. What shall be done? I come, not with the sword in one hand and the torch in the other, but with the olive-branch of peace, and urge you to the work of restoration. It is a noble work. The beauty and wisdom of the Constitution are unequaled, for its grouping of principles seems like an emanation of divine wisdom. It guarantees a republican Government to all the States. When the rebellion overthrew your State Government, the United States guaranteed you a republican Government still. This is its simple duty and obligation. It is a Government of many States, and there must be harmony between all parts of the machinery; there must not be clashing between the different wheels of our political system. Where are we now? There is a rebellion; this was anticipated, as I said. The rebel army is driven back. Here lies your State; a sick man in his bed, emaciated and exhausted, paralyzed in all his powers and unable to walk alone. The physician comes. Don't quarrel about antecedents, but administer to his wants, and cure him as quickly as possible. The United States sends an agent, or a Military Governor, whichever you please, to call him to aid you in restoring your Government. Whenever you desire, in good faith, to restore civil authority, you can do so. Manifest a desire to do so, and a proclamation for an election will be issued as speedily as it is practicable to hold one. One by one all the agencies of your State Government will be set in motion. A legislature will be elected. Judges will be appointed temporarily, until you can elect them at the polls; and so of Sheriffs, County Court Judges, Justices and other officers; until the way is fairly open for the people, and all the parts of civil government resume their ordinary functions. This is no nice, intricate metaphysical question. It is a plain, common sense matter, and there is nothing in the way but obstinacy. Do you want government or rebellion, chaos, anarchy, and guerrilla warfare and rapine? It is with you, fellow-citizens, to choose; which will you have? You used to contend stoutly for man's capability for self-government. Have you been so deluded that you have lost faith in this doctrine? My countrymen, if I know my heart, the best energies of my life have been devoted to the defence of this great principle. I even honestly sought to elevate my fellow-men. I did it openly; I waged no guerrilla warfare, nor lurked in any ambush, and I advocate now the same great principles which I ever did. We make the issue to you directly—Will you have free, civil Government? I tell you people of Franklin and Williamson, not in the spirit of menace, nor with a forked tongue for the purpose of deception, that the Government will put down the rebellion, and govern you, either through *your own* instrumentality, or through its appointed agents."

City Cleanliness.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the TIMES, of the 17th, I suggested that all the refuse that can putrefy should be sent through the sewers, and mentioned the fact that a smart shower sends all the dirt of the streets through them, thus proving that the English engineers were right in deeming it practicable to clean the streets by washing. As to the street dirt proper—that is, the detritus of pavements, the earth that works up through pavements that are not laid in cement, and the droppings of horses—I proposed to show that they may be prevented.

A railway tire loses a pound of iron for each ton of total weight in 688 miles. A stage-coach tire loses a pound for each ton in 36 miles—showing that iron on stone wears eight times faster than iron on iron. The wear of stone is so much greater than that of the iron, that in the analysis of street dirt the iron is reported as "a trove;" and the detritus of the pavement at two-thirds of the whole dirt on the London pavements that are set in cement. In Broadway, the proportion is probably much less, as the stone is very hard. RUSS & REED claimed that the wear of their stone was less than that of any other kind. There is a great difference in the wear of the stone wheel-tracks of the Commercial Road in London—some kinds of stone wearing 3½ times faster than others; but if we take the average wear and up-working of dirt from the Russ and Belgian pavements as equal to the average from the London pavements, we shall probably not overrate the proportion of inorganic to organic dirt in our streets. From these and other data—not so reliable as exact analysis and measurements, which the Government would do well to order, I compute that the wheels of a City omnibus make 27 pounds of dirt per day, and its horses make 198 pounds. Allowing for its extra weight, a steam omnibus will make 40 pounds per day.

The wheels of a street rail-car make less than a pound of dirt per day. Its horses make 198 pounds, if it runs the same distance as an omnibus. But as the car carries about three times as many as the omnibus, the comparative dirt is as 199 to 675—or the horse-omnibus system makes 3⅔ times as much dirt as the horse-railway system, and 5½ times as much as steam omnibusses on stone pavements.

But there is no mechanical or scientific reason why steam should not be used on street railways; it is used successfully on the Jersey City and Bergen Point Railway, and the dummies on the Hudson River Railway have for ten years proved its superiority to horses, both in economy and safety. Its not having come into use on street rails, is proof that there are other causes than the one generally supposed—the greater cost of steam—for the failure of attempts to introduce steam in streets and on common roads. The chief cause is that the patent laws have never to much extent been applicable to protect steam locomotion from open competition, and therefore it has never attracted sufficient capital in it to overcome the opposition and perfect the mechanical details of the machinery.

But shall we all our lives endure one hundred and ninety-nine pounds of dirt from each hundred-weight, when steam would reduce it to one pound, because the improvement will not pay more patentees and speculators for introducing it? Are our streets sold to monopolists unconditionally, so that we must endure all the filth which it may suit their supposed interests to inflict upon us? or must we endure it because our rulers are not engineers or men of science, but men without proper talent?

I spend more words on this small improvement than it deserves, because there is little dispute about its economy and desirability. It is at work within sight, and has for years been at work within report of us, and none but the most sordid reasons exist for the neglect of it. The same sordid reasons have kept back a more thorough improvement, one that would have given to the whole traffic more than the advantage which the street railway, even if worked by steam, can give to the passenger traffic; and it is for the purpose of attracting attention to these motives of politicians and monopolists that I touch at all upon a patch of improvement like the street railway system. This is not a singular opinion. The street railway, intoduced into England by Mr. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, with all the *éclat* for which he is distinguished, has been condemned as a nuisance, and the rails taken up; and if it has been deemed comparatively tolerable here, it is because our pavements have been incomparably inferior to those in English cities. EASTON states the resistance on street railways, with their usual dirt, at 1.120; English experimenters found the average resistance on the iron rails to be 1.280. Thus the dirty system, which our ignorant rulers are fixing upon us, involves the expenditure of 2⅓ times the power required for the passenger traffic, to say nothing of the enormous waste of power for all other traffic. Still, even this patch of improvement would relieve us of all the dirt from the rail-car traffic, if it were carried into effect, to the extent that we have seen within a few miles of us.

The true system, applicable to all kinds of traffic, is the union of self-propelled vehicles and iron floors—not iron *pavements*, as they are called, made of half iron and half dirt—but iron floors as smooth as railways. "On such surfaces," it is exclaimed, "horses would slip, therefore iron floors can never be used; horses must be used forever; and filth must be endured forever; because the proposed system cannot have its full advantage at once, it must not be introduced at all." This is a sample of the nonsense opposed to the efforts of civilized men to rid the City of dirt.

At the foundation of this opposition there is a policy that steam cannot work as cheaply as horses on roads as they are; and this belief arises from the fact that after several trials it has not come into use on common roads. The inference is unwarranted. The experimental trials showed that steam can work much cheaper than horses; and the reason why machinists who are capable of perfecting the inventions that have been constructed in a rude experimental way have not engaged in the work is, that they would do so for the benefit of the public, and at their own loss. An engineer would have to work a year to design the details of a steam wagon, and the first one built would cost twice as much as others built afterward, even if no alteration had to be made, and any one who chose could copy the perfected model; for *proportions*, which give practical efficiency and durability, are not patentable. For the same reason capitalists have not hired engineers to do this work. It has, therefore, been left to inventors, who hoped that new elements of invention, which they could patent, might give them such advantage over others as might pay them for perfecting and establishing the whole invention. Unfortunately, capitalists have not had faith in these patents for new elements and variations; and, as the general result, there never has been a proper application of capital to this invention. It has not, for the last thirty years, been a question whether steam carriages can compete with horses; that was settled. They could work at double the speed and half the cost of horses; but the real question has been whether a particular plan that had a patent was so much better than all other plans as to warrant the outlay necessary to change the plan of a 20-ton locomotive into that of a 2-ton steam carriage, and to withstand the opposition of those who apprehend that their interests may be impaired by the general introduction of steam carriages. This question has not been arranged to the satisfaction of those who were asked to invest money and talent for the purpose of gain; they want the answer, but a different answer should satisfy those who are willing to give or hazard a little for the benefit of the city and the public. The former would decline the investment, although they believed that the old steam carriages could work at a fifth of the cost of horses, unless they also believed that the patented plan they were asked to promote could work at a tenth of the cost of horses; but the latter should not decline at least a small contribution, if they believe that steam can barely compete with horses.

Such men might be willing to second a proposal to introduce steam in a small way, if they were not influenced by the popular belief that steam is either dearer than horses for street use, or in some way objectionable. Even if they thought that cleanliness could be secured by it, at a cost greater than that of horses, yet not so much greater as to outweigh the saving from damage by dirt, they might be willing to do so. Now it seems necessary to appeal to this class of men.

To them the following probabilities may appear sufficient to warrant a trial to show the percentage of gain or loss that may result from the substitution of steam for horses in streets.

1. Forasmuch as iron on stone wears eight times as fast as iron on iron, it is probable that shoe leather on iron sidewalks would wear much longer than on stone, provided streets were free from gritty dirt, and that the cost of shoes might be more than one-half saved, in consequence of the complete change proposed, instead of the partial change that may result from the mixed system of street rails and horse-power. Add to this probability the fact that iron will cost less than stone in the long run, and we have an inducement to insist on the use of steam and iron, even if they cost more in themselves than horses and stone.

2. The damage to clothing, furniture and goods from dust and mud is enormous. All this damage would be saved by the proposed system.

3. The whole cost of street-cleaning could be saved; the rain alone would keep the streets at all times cleaner than they now are ever made by sweeping.

4. The wear of carriages on iron floors would be slight; and they might be very light, yet durable.

5. The resistance on clean iron floors would be less than half the resistance on dirty rails; and this advantage would apply to the whole traffic.

6. The noise would be slight. The noise is now a serious interruption to business, in offices on the streets, especially when windows are open. If desired, India rubber ties could be used on smooth iron, and noise wholly avoided. They have been tried on pavements, and been much admired; but they are destroyed by the rough stones.

7. Civilization demands that we should not endure dirt from considerations of cheapness, while we have means to pay for cleanliness. Marble buildings in dirty streets are incongruous, and prove that the Government is behind the people in taste and liberality. If the cleanly system should cost as much more than the dirty system, as the best buildings now in use cost more than the buildings used thirty years ago, it should be adopted.

8. On iron floors, with such light vehicles as might be used upon them, a man can do more work than a horse can do on common pavements. Therefore, if steam was as dear as man-power, it would be expedient to use it instead of horses.

9. A steam hackney coach, even if it cost twice as much as a horse coach, might, as a curiosity, make money. Such a vehicle would do well to begin with. Even if it were refused a license, it might work as the private carriage of the association that builds it.

I therefore suggest the building of one steam hackney coach. I will offer a design for it; and I presume others will do the same; and there are many designs in the history of steam carriages. All the engineering talent of this region will gladly be given to discuss the plans and select the best.

If a trial shall prove that steam can be substituted for horses, we may then form a Company, and ask the City for such privileges as may secure a fair profit. I can say for the American inventors, who have built seventeen vehicles, one of which has run at twenty miles per hour on a gravel road, that they will assign their rights for the County of New-York and accept whatever is awarded by arbitrators.

I respectfully suggest to the proprietors in Broadway, Madison-avenue and other streets, who deem themselves injured by the railways, that this is the only way in which they can avert the damage they apprehend. If they will give to the public this demonstration, and it fulfills the expectations of Joshua Field, Henry Mondslov, Richard Roberts, Wm. Altoft Sommers, John Scott Russell and George Heaton, all of them builders of steam carriages and believers in their economy, and all of them in the first rank of engineers, they will have the gratitude of the people of this City, and their requests as to what may hereafter be done will be favorably considered. But if they put their trust in Courts of law, they may be defeated in them, and have no reserve to fall back upon. If, as some fear, steam should prove cheap but not agreeable, they who pay for giving it a fair trial may prevent its use; but if it be left to Courts of law, the people will probably not be denied the cheap carriage, even though it be not the most agreeable.

Every steam vehicle that does the work now done by horses on stone pavements will avoid 82 per cent. of the dirt now made, and on iron rails or floors will avoid all the dirt. Steam once introduced will more or less rapidly supersede horses, and there will be no violence in the change. The unscientific mixture of the old system of horse power and its barbarous roads, with the iron road *without* its proper power, will be exploded; street rails will be taken up as useless, when it is practicable to lay iron floors—that is, when steam is the ruling power.

Experimenters claim that compressed air can be used instead of steam, that it is perfectly free from liability to taint the atmosphere, and that it can be worked more cheaply than steam. It is a fair subject for experimental inquiry, and for adoption, if these claims are true; but we must begin with steam, because it requires no fixed machinery.

J. K. FISHER, No. 30 Broadway.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CONFLICT OF JURISDICTION.

The Case of Michael Barrett, the Deserter.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—In this case, reported in the TIMES of Friday, the opinion of the Court was rendered on Saturday. Judge LEONARD, it will be seen, decides that Provost-Marshal NUGENT must produce the body of the prisoner. As he is expressly forbidden to do so by a circular issued from the Provost-Marshal-General's office in July, the probabilities are that on his refusal an attachment will be issued against him for contempt. Whether he will allow himself to be arrested remains to be seen. The case is very similar to that of Col. BURKE, in command at Fort Hamilton, against whom an attachment for contempt was issued and the Sheriff returned that he had not the means at his command to arrest the Colonel. The following is the decision of Judge LEONARD:

The Provost-Marshal, Col. NUGENT, claims to hold the infant as a deserter from the Thirteenth regiment North Carolina cavalry, and also as a substitute duly mustered into a regiment in Massachusetts, and refuses to produce him in Court upon *habeas corpus*.

It is stated in the application and not denied in the return of the Marshal, that the infant was under eighteen years of age at the time of his enlistment in the Massachusetts regiment, some three weeks since.

The claim of the Provost-Marshal is to hold the infant by virtue of his authority as such officer, derived under laws of the United States.

Persons under eighteen years cannot be enlisted or subjected to military service.

It must be conceded that martial law has never been proclaimed in New-York, and the civil courts are in the full administration of their powers for dispensing justice. The military arm is subordinate here to the civil authority.

The case of Abelman *vs.* Booth has been referred to as judical authority for the ground taken by the Provost-Marshal.

In that case, the United States Marshal could not have held Booth without process of law. The authority of law referred to by Judge TANEY embraced that fact.

The authority of the State Courts to require the production of a prisoner ceases when the commitment has been made by the direction of a Judge of the United States Courts, but not without. The authorities and the practice have been uniform for years before the decision in Abelmen *vs.* Booth, and ever since, to discharge prisoners held on process from the United States Courts where there had been no commitment under it by direction of a Judge of the Federal Courts. An arrest merely, or the holding in custody on process from a Federal Court does not oust the State Courts of jurisdiction to inquire into the decision on *habeas corpus*. Judge TANEY cannot be understood as overruling such authorities or practice when the authorities are not mentioned. The language of Judge TANEY must be understood to apply to the facts of the case before the Court at the time. BOOTH was in custody on conviction for a criminal offence. The Marshal there had the process of the Federal Court after conviction. That constituted the authority of law for holding the prisoner referred to by Judge TANEY. The State Court had then no jurisdiction even to grant a *habeas corpus* for his production, if those facts appeared.

There is no ground here to insist that BARRETT has been committed, or that he is even held by virtue of any process, decree or judgment of a Court of the United States, or any Court.

Any Captain of a military company in the service of the General Government could claim with equal propriety that he held the men under his command by virtue of the authority of the United States, and refuse to submit to an inquiry on *habeas corpus* whether any of his men had been duly enlisted or were lawfully held by him.

The liberty of every citizen of the State is under the protection of the shield of this writ by the Constitution of the United States, as well as that of the State of New-York. No conflict of jurisdiction between civil Courts of the State and General Government, arises, or can arise, on *habeas corpus*, unless a prisoner has been committed by the direction of a Federal Judge.

There is no military court in this case whose jurisdiction is interfered with, so it will not be necessary to consider a question of that character.

It has been suggested that a decision adverse to the claims of the Provost-Marshal will bring on an unpleasant conflict of authority.

This is not a question sought for by the Court. It is brought into Court, and must be decided according to the law of the land, and not by the rule of expediency. Expediency is a rule that varies with times and circumstances. It might require the Courts to recall next week a decision made to-day, and thus the law be brought into contempt.

While the authority of the Courts is upheld by the respect of the public, civil and military, in a community eminently loyal to the Government, there can be no fear that the law will not be faithfully administered. When the Courts cease to be independent, and seek for rules of expediency instead of law, it may be time for alarm, both to civil and military authorities.

This is not an inquiry whether MICHAEL BARRETT is a deserter or not; the inquiry is whether he ever lawfully became a soldier, and whether he is lawfully in the custody of an officer of the Federal Government.

The facts stated by Col. NUGENT cannot prevent this inquiry. The soldier must be produced, or else the military authorities must assume to prevent the administration of the law of the land.

My own duty I consider to be clear. An order may be entered that Col. NUGENT produce BARRETT at 10 o'clock A. M. of the next business day after he receives notice of this order.

THE DRAFT IN THIS CITY.

Number of Names Drawn—The Next Business in Order—Notification of Drafted Men—Time Allowed to Respond—How the Conscripts are to be Equipped—Where They are to be Sent, &c., &c.

The draft, as is known, was completed in this City on Friday afternoon, and the returns show that the total number of names drawn was 19,157, as follows:

Fourth District.—First Ward, 499 men; Second Ward, 181 men; Third Ward, 249 men; Fourth Ward, 241 men; Fifth Ward, 623 men; Sixth Ward, 341 men; Eighth Ward, 755 men. Total, 3,075 men.

Fifth District.—Seventh Ward, 979 men; Tenth Ward, 787 men; Thirteenth Ward, 585 men; Fourteenth Ward, 724 men. Total, 3,075 men.

Sixth District.—Ninth Ward, 1,100 men; Fifteenth Ward, 794 men; Sixteenth Ward, 1,181 men. Total, 3,075 men.

Seventh District.—Eleventh Ward, 1,367 men; Seventeenth Ward, 1,708 men. Total, 3,075 men.

Eighth District.—Eighteenth Ward, 1,104; Twentieth Ward, 1,127 men; Twenty-first Ward, 844 men. Total, 3,075 men.

Ninth District.—Twelfth Ward, 935 men; Nineteenth Ward, 1,347 men; Twenty-second Ward, 1,500 men. Total, 3,782.

TOTALS.

Fourth District	3,075	Seventh District	3,075
Fifth District	3,075	Eighth District	3,075
Sixth District	3,075	Ninth District	3,782
Total			19,157

The above includes the 50 per cent. addition to the regular quota to make up for exempts. In those districts in which the quota was reduced to conform to the objections raised by Gov. SEYMOUR, it is generally supposed that there is to be a new enrollment and perhaps another draft. This, however, as we are informed by Provost-Marshal NUGENT, is a mistake; no new enrollment has been ordered in these districts, but the Provost-Marshal has been directed to revise the previous enrollment, and if it should be found to be correct, an additional draft *may be* ordered, though this will depend in a great measure upon the number of volunteers which the city may furnish in the meantime.

The next business in order, now that the drawing of the names has been completed, is to notify the men who are drafted, investigate their claims for exemption, and muster such as are not exempted into the United States service. In the Sixth District, which was the first to complete the drawing, this work has been going on for the last four days, and it will be commenced in the other Districts during this week. A description of the manner in which it is done in the Sixth District will answer for all the rest. First, then, the law requires that each person drafted shall be notified of the fact within ten days after the drawing in his District has been completed. This is done by leaving a printed notice at his place of residence, requiring him to appear before the Enrolling Board on or before a certain day, when his claims for exemption, if he have any, will be considered, and, if he have none, he will be allowed a reasonable furlough, (the time being discretionary with the Board) in which to complete his preparations for going into camp. If any one fails to respond to the notice within ten days, he is to be regarded as a deserter, and to be arrested wherever found, and taken to the nearest camp. In the Sixth District, thus far, very few drafted men have responded to the notice, except those who had claims for exemption, to present to the Board, and those who brought certificates that they had paid their $300 commutation to the proper officer of the Government. The Provost-Marshal of that District has notified about two hundred each day since the Board has been in session. The reason why those who had no claims for exemption have not responded to the notice is probably because they have been waiting to avail themselves of an relief ordinance that might be passed. The ordinance adopted by the Board of Supervisors on Friday, is the only one on which any money can be raised, and consequently the one whose provisions alone are of any interest to those who have been drafted. It is very important therefore that the Loan should be promptly taken and the Committe appointed to carry out this ordinance be to work as speedily as possible in order that those who are entitled to avail themselves of its provisions can do so before the times expires within which they are required to make their appearance before the Enrolling Board, or be considered deserters. The ordinance has been published in all the daily papers, but, for the convenience of those interested, we here insert its most important provisions. The relief extended by the ordinance applies to the following persons:

First—Active firemen and exempt firemen doing active duty. The active firemen must have been such on the 10th day of August.

Second—The regular members of the active militia force in this City.

Third—The regular members of the Metropolitan Police force, resident in, and doing duty in this county.

Fourth—Relief to the amount of $300, in addition to the aid now allowed, shall be supplied to the needy families of such men as are drafted and may be actually mustered into the service. The same provision applies to substitutes.

In cases where the Committee deem it necessary, the Committee appointed to administer the fund may supply substitutes for the drafted, especially for citizens in indigent circumstances upon whom families are dependent for support.

The Committee who are to decide upon the cases claiming to come under the above provisions, is composed of the Mayor and Comptroller, and Supervisors PURDY, TWEED, STEWART and BLUNT.

The relief afforded by this ordinance is so broad in its application, and the grounds for exemption provided for in the Conscription law itself are so numerous and of such a humane character, that, between the two, it is doubtful whether Uncle Sam gets many soldiers from this City other than those who are impelled to join the ranks from patriotic motives. Certain it is that no man will be compelled to go from New-York to whom it will be a greater hardship than it has been to ninety-nine out of every hundred of the million men who have already volunteered their services in defence of their country.

The rendezvous for the drafted soldiers will be on Riker's Island, where they will be under the command of Brig.-Gen. JACKSON, of the volunteer service. They will be equipped the same as all other soldiers in the infantry service of the United States. After remaining a short time on Riker's Island, they will be forwarded in squads to fill up the various regiments now in the field from this State. They will be heartily welcomed by their veteran countrymen now in the service, and, if they do their duty like patriots, they will speedily see the end of this unholy rebellion against their country, and will return with their full share of the honors of the final victory.

The Ohio Brigade and the Baltic.

Agreeable to a call, the field and staff officers of the Ohio brigade met on board the steamship *Baltic*, at 2 o'clock, P. M., Aug. 29, 1863, for the purpose of expressing a vote of thanks to the officers commanding the steamship *Baltic*, whereupon Dr. A. BALL, Surgeon-in-Chief of the Brigade, was called to the Chair, and C. J. BELLOWS, Surgeon Seventh Ohio Volunteers, appointed Secretary.

Col. CHAS. CANDY, commanding brigade, Col. JOHN H. PATRICK, commanding Fifth Ohio Volunteers, and W. R. PARSONS, Chaplain Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteers, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions.

The following resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We, the field and staff officers belonging to the Fifth, Seventh, Twenty-ninth and Sixty-sixth Ohio, and Fifth Michigan Volunteers, under the command of Col. CHARLES CANDY, Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteers, Acting Brigadier-General, having made the passage from Alexandria, Va., to New-York, on board the steamship *Baltic*, commanded by Capt. F. HALLET, and appreciating his generous endeavors to render every facility to make our passage safe and pleasant; therefore

Resolved, That to him and Col. JULIAN ALLEN, Purser, together with the other officers of the *Baltic*, we cordially present, in behalf of ourselves and our respective commands, our sincere thanks, and assure them of our lasting gratitude for the very able and efficient manner they have met and mastered the difficulties attendant upon the transportation of so many troops, which has been done to the satisfaction of all.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented Capt. F. HALLET and Col. JULIAN ALLEN, Purser, of the steamship *Baltic*.

(Signed) A. BALL, President.
C. J. BELLOWS, Secretary.

The Exemption Loan.

It is expected that the Loan, under the Exemption Ordinance, passed by the Board of Supervisors, will be all taken by Wednesday. On Saturday, there was subscribed $29,500. The Broadway Bank placed at the Comptroller's disposal $500,000, either to be applied to this loan or to the riot damages, and it is decided to apply it on the loan; and the Insurance Companies have intimated their readiness to perform their promise to the firemen, which was to take from $500,000 to $1,000,000 of the loan. The probabilities are that they will take the $1,000,000, and should they, the subscriptions will already amount to over one million and a half, leaving not quite half a million to be subscribed. Our capitalists will undoubtedly take hold to-day, and speedily close up the books, and thus finally and satisfactorily settle what has been a long discussed and contested matter.

The Draft in the First, Second and Third Districts To-day.

The Draft commences in both of the Brooklyn Districts this morning; the Second District, Provost Marshal MADDOX, No. 26 Grand-street, Williamsburgh, and the Third District, Provost-Marshal GREGORY, No. 259 Washington-street, Brooklyn.

The Draft in the First Congressional District, which embraces the Counties of Queens, Suffolk and Richmond, will also commence this morning, at the headquarters of Provost-Marshal ROSE, Jamaica, L. I.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SUNDAY AMONG THE SOLDIERS.—Religious services were held among the regiments in the parks yesterday by the Army Committee of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association. In Washington Parade Ground and Madison Park the Vermont regiments were marched out by companies to shady spots on the grounds, and the day being a fine one, and most of our churches being closed, citizens also attended. The meetings at Washington Parade Ground and at the Soldier's Rest, in Howard-street, were conducted by VINCENT COLYER, Esq., and at Madison Park by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr. HORACE WINANS, Esq., led the singing.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TO MURDER.—ANTOINE SALINE and SALVADOR BARRELL were arrested on Saturday night and brought to the Tombs yesterday morning by Sergeant DELANEY and Roundsman BLAIR on charge of conspiring to murder MATTHEW SALENA a cigar maker of No. 7 James-slip. PHILIP DE REVA MONTENEGRO, a party who was to have been concerned in the assassination, turned informant and so posted the Police that on the night of the intended murder the prisoners were taken. It appears that BARRELL had a desire to revenge himself on Mr. SALENA, whom he charges with having cohabited with his wife both before and after marriage. Mr. SALENA denies all knowledge of BARRELL's wife, and thinks the sole desire of the prisoners must have been gain. They were locked up at the Tombs for further examination.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED RIOTER.—PATRICK BYRNES, of 1,390 Third-avenue, was arrested on Saturday by Officer MCARTHUR, of the Jefferson Market Court squad, on charge of having assaulted and beaten Mr. ISAAC B. HAMMOND, of Seventy-Eighth-street, on the 14th of July last. Complainant states that he was knocked down by a crowd of whom he positively identifies BYRNES as being one. The latter plead not guilty, but was ordered to find bail in the sum of $1,000, which he did, JOSEPH RUSSELL of 1,390 Third-avenue becoming his surety.

DELIBERATE SUICIDE.—About half-past six o'clock on Saturday evening, a well-dressed, but unknown man, went to the foot of pier 21, E. R., took off his duster, dark straw hat, and shoes, which he handed to a man named PATRICK MADDEN, and then deliberately jumped overboard. He was immediately out of sight. The body has not yet been recovered. The duster, shoes and hat have been conveyed to the Second Precinct Police Station.

FIRE IN EAST NINETEENTH-STREET.—The carpenter-shop of HENNESSEY & GIBSON, situated in the second story of buildings Nos. 90 and 92 East Nineteenth street, took fire on Sunday morning about 3 o'clock, resulting in an almost total destruction of the buildings. Damage $5,000; insured in the Lorillard Insurance Co. for $1,000, and in the Stuyvesant Insurance Co. for $2,000.

SUICIDE BY LAUDANUM.—PATRICK MCINTYRE, of No. 230 East Thirteenth-street, committed suicide on Saturday night by taking laudanum. The particulars of the affair have not transpired, but an inquest will be held upon the body this morning.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUG. 29, 1863.

$1,000 U.S. 6s, '81 Co. Cl. 107¼
1,000 U.S. 5s, '74 Co.. 98
2,000 Brook. C. W. L.. 108
1,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p.c. Notes Fe.&Aug. 106⅛
3,000 do Oct & Ap 107½
1,000 Virginia St. 6s... 63
75,000 Mo. State 6s...... 71
80,000 do .... [illegible]
1,000 Cal. State 7s.....114
9,000 do 115
5,000 N.Y. C. 7s '76 Con 107
1,000 Hud. River 1st M..117
15,000 Hud. R. 3d M.. 104½
15,000 do..........105
1,000 Har. R. 2d M.... 103½
1,500 Mich. So. 2d M 106
6,000 Al.&T.H. 2d M. Pr 93½
2,000 C.&N.W. 1st M.. 88½
5,000 C.&N.W. 2d..... 69
5,000 Cle.&Tol. S. F...111
5,000 P., Ft. W.&C. 3d.. 87
10,000 Clev.&P. 3d.....100
5,000 Miss.&Mo. L. Gr. 59
108 Merchants' Ex. Bank 96
20 Park Bank..........127
5 Bank of N. Amer...107
60,000 Am. Gold.......124¾
70,000 do..........[illegible]
530 Quicksilv. M. Co.... 67
200 do........ 65
800 do........ 66
600 Canton Co.......b10 33
200 do........ 33
200 do.......... 32½
200 do.......... 32¾
12 Dl.&Hud Canal Co. 161¼
68 Penn. Coal Co 147
400 Cary Imp. Co 11
1600 Bucks Co. Ld. Co. 2¾
100 N. Y. Cen. R .. s30 137¾
100 do......s30 138⅛
2420 do.......137½
1500 do.......138¾
1600 do.......139
100 do.....b10.139
100 do......b10 139⅛
300 do....... 138⅞
700 do....... 138⅝
50 do......s10 138½
100 do......s5 138⅞
100 Erie R..........119
100 do.........119⅛
500 do......s30.118⅝
10 do.......118¾
800 do......s10.119
1000 do....... 119¼
300 do......b30.119½
15 Erie R. Pref.......109¼
400 do 109½
100 Hud. R. R......s60. 146
500 do......149
200 do......b10 149¼
50 do.......149½
20 Harlem R.......167½
800 do 168
100 do 168½
1000 do 169
[illegible] do 169¼
[illegible] Reading R.......121⅛
[illegible] do.......121¼
[illegible] do.......s10 121¼
[illegible] Chic. & Alt. Pref.... 93
[illegible] do........ 92¾
100 do 92⅞
100 Mich. Cen. R....125
18 do......124
400 do.......124½
300 do.......124¾
100 do.......124⅞
500 M. S. & N. I.......108
100 do.....s30 108
1500 do 108¼
1200 do 108½
750 do 108⅜
500 do.....b5. 108⅜
300 do....b10. 108⅛
100 do....b10. 108¼
50 M. S. & N. I. G. S....138
5 do.....135
100 Ill. Cen. F. S...b30 123
100 Ill. Cen. R. S...s30 134
[illegible] do........135⅝
1000 do........136
1000 do........135⅝
400 Clev. & P. R.......104
500 do.......103⅝
500 do.......103½
1000 Gal. & Chic. R....112½
500 do......b30.113
50 do.........112
100 Chi. & R. Is.......113
600 Clev. & Tol. R......119½
100 Mil. & Pr. Du C.... 80
600 Pitts., Ft. W. & C.. 94
200 do...... 93¾
250 do...... 93½
250 do...... 93⅞
100 do......s30 93½
200 A. & T. H. R....... 64
100 Al. & Ter. H. P..b10 87
400 Chi. & N. W...... 37
100 do......b60 37¾
55 Chi. & Alt. R...... 85
300 do....... 84¾

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Am. Gold.......125⅛
[illegible]0,000 do........125
[illegible],000 Mo. St. 6s...... [illegible]
2,000 do...... [illegible]
400 Cumb Coal....... 29
100 do........b10 29¼
150 Canton Co......... 33
100 Quicks. M. Co......c 70
150 do........ 70½
[illegible] do........ 71
50 do........b3 72
[illegible] Quartz Hill M. Co.. 20¼
100 Bucks Co. L. Co..... 2⅝
1200 do.......... 2¼
100 N. Y. Guano.....b10 26½
100 do....... 26¾
100 N. Y. Cen. R....b3. 139
400 do.......138⅞
100 do......b3 [illegible]
850 do.......[illegible]
100 do......b10 [illegible]
500 Erie Railway.......120
400 do......b3 120
600 do.......119¾
2100 do.......119⅝
400 do......b3 119⅞
800 do......c. 119¾
1750 Hudson R......150½
800 do......s60. 148
200 do......150¼
1200 do......b3. 150⅛
200 Brunswick C. L. Co. 6¾
500 Harlem Railroad...169
1200 do......168¾
200 do......s30 168½
500 do......b30 170¼
200 Reading R.......b3. 121¼
3200 do........b3. 121⅜
200 do.........c. 121¼
200 do.........c. 121⅛
150 Mich. Cen. R.....c. 124½
200 M. S. & N. I. R bnw. 109
200 do........b3 109⅛
4800 do.........109
1400 do.........108⅞
1500 do.......b3 109
500 do........c. 109
200 M. So. & N. I. G....137½
100 do........b3 137½
200 do........137¼
100 do........137
[illegible] Ill. Cen. R.......135¼
[illegible] Clev. & Pitts. R.....103⅜
200 do.......b3. 103¾
1900 Clev. & T. R.......119½
1000 do........b10. 120
700 Chic. & R. I. R....113½
1200 do........113¼
800 do.......b3 113½
200 P., Ft W. & C....... 94
1200 do........ 94⅛
500 Mil. & P. D. C. R... 80

MONDAY, Aug. 31—A. M.

The foreign trade of the week was fairly active in the original import entries of dry goods and general foreign merchandise. The actual sales of the week were more decidedly buoyant than for several months past, especially in Dry Goods, the amount marketed being about one million of dollars in excess of the current importation, thus reducing the stock of goods in bond. The Export of Domestic Produce was light, and this falling off was made up by the Export of Specie, which figures to the sum of nearly a million and a half of dollars. The price of Gold left off 1 ₰ cent. higher than on Saturday week, after touching in the meanwhile 122 ₰ cent. Exchange closed firm at 137½ ₰ cent., under trade remittances which have been sensibly increased by the sales of Foreign Goods, most of which are done for ready cash. The price of Money on prime merchant paper keeps low; negotiations outside of Bank at from 4½ to 5½ ₰ cent. To the Stock Brokers, on call, the rates have been advanced under the large demand growing out of the very active speculation, at high prices, in Railway Shares at the Stock Exchange. The offerings at 6@7 ₰ cent. on Saturday were generally easy, and both brokers and speculators appear to have accustomed themselves to the higher rates.

The fluctuations in the Stock Market during the week were not very violent for a speculative season like the present, though for several days the turn of prices was downward, and gave rise to some predictions on the Street that the Railway Market had been seriously staggered by the increased demand for Money. The sales of Wednesday and Thursday of the leading speculatives, which had previously advanced very rapidly, indicated some pressure from this cause. But late on Thursday, and again on Friday and Saturday the turn was again to firmer bidding and renewed confidence among outside buyers. The Market on Saturday morning was especially buoyant at the Board, and in the afternoon the advance on most descriptions was well maintained. The ultimate advance from Saturday week on several of the Western Roads, is from 2 to 5 ₰ cent., and on New-York Central 4@6 ₰ cent. The changes in other departments of the list are not important. Government and Railway Mortgages are steady on the investment demand. Among the miscellaneous shares Canton and Cumberland are firm, and Quicksilver Company, of California, (the Almaden mine) advanced 20 ₰ cent., with more orders on Saturday at 68@70 than the week before at 48@50 ₰ cent. The sales of the Popular Loan of the United States 6 ₰ cents.—5-20 years stock—during the week, in this City, amount to $3,598,500. This income into the Treasury office, together with the receipts from Customs, &c., has kept the New-York balances nearly steady; the present total being $25,508,803 as against $26,162,542 at the close of the previous week.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	124@122@125½
U. S. 6 ₰ cents. 1881	107@107¼
New-York Central	133@139½@131@138⅞
New-York and Erie	120⅛@117⅛@119⅞
Erie Preferred Shares	109⅛@109⅝
Rock Island	114@110⅛@113¼
Michigan Guaranteed	136@138
Michigan Southern	108⅜@105⅜@108[illegible]
Michigan Central	119@123@125
Toledo	122@119½
Illinois Central	127@137@133@136
Pacific Mail	231@229
Hudson River	148@144@150½
Harlem Preferred	153@160
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	102@103⅝
Harlem Common	179@164@170
Fort Wayne and Chicago	90½@93¾
Chicago and North Western	34½@37
Prairie du Chien	78@80
Chicago and Alton	83@84½

The market for Railway Shares was quite buoyant Saturday, and generally at rising prices. A large business was done at the Board in the forenoon, and although no second Board was held, the Street demand continued active, and at 4 o'clock prices left off as follows compared with Friday night. There was a further rise on the Quicksilver Mining Shares after the printed sales, business being done on the Street at 69@70 ₰ cent., and as high as 71@72 at the public Board:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
Gold Coin	124	125¼	Harlem Pref.	160	160
U.S. 6s, 1881	107	107	Mich. Central	124	125
N. Y. Central	137⅝	138⅝	Mich. Southern	106	108
Erie	118⅞	119⅞	Mich. Guarant'd	136	138
Erie Preferred	109	109⅝	Illinois Cen	131¾	136
Hudson	144½	150½	Pittsburgh	103⅛	103⅝
Pacific Mail	229	229	Fort Wayne	95	93¾
Harlem	167	170	Rock Island	113	113⅛
Canton	32½	32½	Northwest	36	37
Prairie du Chien	79	80	Galena	112	112⅛
Treas. Cer., new	99¾	99¾	Reading	121	121⅜
Toledo	118	119½			

The following bids were made on Saturday for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Metropolitan	112¼
Merchants'	109	Shoe & Leather	109
Commerce	103½	Marine	155
Am. Exchange	106	Park	127
Hanover	98		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	107	Al. & T. H. 2ds Inc	87
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R'l Est.	102	Chi. & N. W. 1 m.	88½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	102½	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	69
N. Y. Cen. 7s '76	114	Han. & St. Jos. 1sts	82
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	107	Del., L. & W. 1sts	116
Erie thirds, '83	114	Del., L. & W. 2ds	112
Erie fourths, '80	109	Tol. & Wab. firsts	102
Erie fifths, '88	107	Tol. & Wab. seconds	93
Hud. R. thirds, '75	125	Gal. & Chic. Extd	110
Hud. R. con., '67	105	Chi. & R. I. firsts	106
Mich. C., '69 & '72	118	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	111
Mich. C. new 1sts, '82	120	New-Jersey C. firsts	103
Mich. S. seconds	106	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	116
N. Ind., Gosh. line, '68	104	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	101⅞
M. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	110	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	87
Al. & T. H. firsts	103½	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	82
A. & T. H. 2ds pref.	93	Miss & Mo. L. G.	59

The advanced rates paid for money by the Stock Exchange has brought out a free supply at 6@7 ₰ cent., and there was not much difficulty on Saturday in making up the wants of borrowers. The price of Gold advanced to 125@125½ per cent. after the shipments of the day, $1,100,000, were made public, and Exchange was also stiffer, say 137½ on London, and few sellers after the mail closed for the steamers in the forenoon. The receipts of gold at the Treasury for customs were $292,000, and in Currency for the Popular Loan, $646,450, and on 5 ₰ cent. deposit, $184,260.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States was as follows: Total Receipts, $4,303,232, including for Customs, $292,000; Payments, $4,975,565; Balance, $25,508,803.

The Import entries of the past week amount to $3,175,641, against $3,409,853 same week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2,011,205, against $2,934,197 same week in 1862. The Export of Specie is $1,369,000, against $1,137,000 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $1,698,000.

The Foreign Trade tables for the port of New-York, for seven months of the calendar year 1863, which we published a few days since, made the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, from Jan. 1 to July 31, 1863—exclusive of $1,036,000

Foreign Specie—amount to	$106,315,000
Add four weeks in August	14,264,603
Total since Jan. 1	$120,579,603
Against same time 1862	118,904,505
Increased Importation	$1,675,098

The same tables make the Export clearances of Domestic Produce, including Foreign articles reëxported, from

Jan. 1 to July 31, 1863	$107,486,000
Add four weeks in August	10,522,555
Total since Jan. 1	$118,008,555
Against same time 1862	91,095,910
Increased Export 1863	$26,912,645

The Exports of Specie from Jan. 1 to July

31, 1863, were	$25,902,000
Add since Aug. 1	3,372,000
Total since Jan. 1	$29,274,000
Against same time 1862	41,045,000
Decreased Specie Export 1863	$11,771,000

The active demand for Gold the past week for export and to pay Customs is equal to $3,067,000, against which there were some considerable disbursements from the Treasury for Public Interest, and in repayment of Gold Deposits heretofore notified to be paid off. The Customs Revenue, pledged exclusively to the payment of the Interest on the Funded Debt of the United States, and on the 7-30 ₰ cent. temporary Treasury Loan convertible into Funded Debt, is now on the increase, and there seems little reason to doubt that the estimate of the Secretary of *seventy millions* from this source, for the current fiscal year, will be more than realized. The revival of business in the sale of Imports, in this market, the past fortnight, is quite cheering to the trade, as well as encouraging for the Customs Revenue. The daily receipts of the latter in Gold are now more than double the requirements of the Funded Interest of the Government. By the further conversion of United States Currency into the Popular Loan the public will secure the very soundest investment on this Continent, carrying an interest of 6 ₰ cent. in Gold, which, at the present premium, is equal to 7½ ₰ cent. in the currency paid by State Stocks and Railway Corporations of greatly inferior credit and fluctuating, not to say precarious, dividends.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular semi-weekly auction sale of stocks and bonds on this day, Aug. 31, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom, No. 52 William-street.

MULLER, WILKINS & Co. will hold a special sale of bonds this day, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-street.

We understand that Messrs. PARKE & BOWDOIN, Stock Brokers, 76 Wall-street, have been authorized by Mr. JAY COOKE, the Loan Agent of the Treasury, to make sales of the 5-20 years 6 per cent. Popular Stock, at par.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 29, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 36 bbls. Ashes, 13,386 bbls. Flour, 251 bags. Corn Meal, 60,899 bushels Wheat, 74,730 bushels Corn, 7,650 bushels Rye, 14,356 bushels Oats, 10,000 bushels Malt, 306 pkgs. Provisions, and 579 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day 40 bbls., including Pots at $7, and Pearls at $9 ₰ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 890 bbls., including 775 bbls. Pots and 115 bbls. Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The principal demand, this week, has been from Western purchasers, who have been buying more liberally; and, in view of the moderate supplies here, prices of all desirable styles have been very firm, with an upward tendency. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says: "Business in the Boot and Shoe market, except for army work, just now is rather quiet. Western and interior buyers have made their accustomed visit to the primary markets, but have operated less extensively than usual. They are, of course, not fully stocked, and considerately propose to pay their respects again to us in the Fall, which they will be obliged to do, if the remote consumption is anything like what may be reasonably expected. As to their obtaining better terms on the second trial, the question, to say the least, is problematical, as the immense Government demand, which is now steadily on the increase, will be likely to prevent any decline in stock or work."

COAL—Foreign is in light supply and moderate demand, at full rates. Anthracite is quiet, but quoted firm.

COTTON—Is heavy and drooping. Middlings, 64c.@65c. ₰ ℔. Sales 550 bales.

FISH—A fair inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, at buoyant prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been unsettled, to-day. A few receivers had a good run of customers, who bought freely of shipping brands, but at rather easier prices. Otherwise, transactions were restricted, and the market was depressed. Sales since our last, 15,400 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $3 80@$4 40; poor to choice extra State at $4 60@$5 25, chiefly at $4 75@$4 90; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5@$5 30 ₰ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$3 80	@$4 40
Extra State	4 60	@ 5 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	4 25	@ 6 90
Extra Ohio round-hoop, ship'g br'ds	5 00	@ 5 30
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 35	@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	5 30	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 30	@ 8 50

Southern Flour is less active at drooping prices. Sales, since our last, 1,100 bbls., at $5@$6 10 for poor to good superfine; $6 15@$7 75 for fancy to choice brands, and $7 80@$8 75 for very superior family brands, ₰ bbl. Canadian Flour is declining. Sales 400 bbls. Extra at $4 60@$7 ₰ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand at $3 40@$5 30 for fine and superfine, ₰ bbl. Corn Meal continues in request at $3 93@$4 for Jersey, $4 20 for Atlantic Mills, and $4 45@$4 50 for Brandywine ₰ bbl. Sales 950 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in limited demand, to-day, and prices have been depressed. Sales since our last, 93,000 bushels, including a lot of very handsome new White Michigan, at $1 75; White Western, at $1 24@$1 35; Amber Western, at $1 20@$1 24; Red do., at $1 12@$1 19; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 13@$1 23—the latter an extreme rate for extra Green Bay; Milwaukee Club, at 82½c.@$1 12; Chicago Spring, at 73c.@$1 04 ₰ bush. Corn is in moderate request at steady prices. Sales have been reported of 96,000 bushels, chiefly at 70c. for sound Mixed Western; 68½c.@69½c. for unsound do.; 73c.@74c. for Yellow Western and White do., ₰ bushel. Rye is in demand at 80c.@90c., according to quality, ₰ bushel. Sales, 7,000 bushels. Oats are in good demand, including Canada, at 45c.@55c.; Western, at 50c.@54c.; State, at 52c.@61c. ₰ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue dull and nominal.

HAY—North River Bale continues in good demand, at 95c.@$1 10 for new ₰ 100 ℔s.

HIDES—The week's business has been fair and prices have favored sellers. The receipts reached 52,384 hides; sales, 77,500 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. WEIZIL & WEIDMEYER, 23,500 Buenos Ayres, part to arrive, 20@23½ ℔s., 26c.@26½c., cash, usual selection; 4,500 Montevideo, 20@22 ℔s., 26c., cash, usual selection; 7,500 Rio Grande, 20@21 ℔s., 25c., cash, usual selection; 10,000 California, 23 ℔s., 26c., 6 months, usual selection; 15,000 Orinoco, 21 ℔s., 25c., 6 months, usual selection; 800 Matamoras, 23 ℔s., 23c., cash, rejecting bad and bulls; 500 Tampico, 20 ℔s., 21½c., cash, usual selection; 2,300 Maracaibo dry salted, 33 ℔s., on private terms; 1,000 Maranham dry salted, 27 ℔s., on private terms; 5,500 Savanilla dry salted, 26 ℔s., on private terms; 1,700 Porto Cabello, 23 ℔s., on private terms; 1,300 wet salted Rio Grande, 50 ℔s., on private terms; 700 do. Para, 35 ℔s., 13c., cash, usual selection; 1,000 Country Slaughter, 50@65 ℔s., part 9½c.@10c., cash, rejecting bad Hides; 2,200 City Slaughter, 65@70 ℔s., 9½c.@9¾c., cash, rejecting bad Hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands, 333,000 Dry Hides, 8,700 Wet Salted Hides, and 50 bales East India Hides. The stock comprises: 15,500 *via* Europe, 159,000 Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, &c.; 42,000 Rio Grande, 24,000 California, &c.; 15,000 Orinoco, 11,000 PortoCabello, &c.; 4,000 Chili and Peruvian, 17,800 Aspinwall and San Juan, 2,200 Tampico and Matamoras, 3,000 Vera Cruz and Mexican, 3,000 Savanilla and Bogota, 13,000 Maranham and Para, 17,000 Bahia and Pernambuco, 4,500 West Indies, 2,000 East Indies, &c., 50 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 4,000 wet-salted California, 600 wet-salted Rio Grande, 1,100 wet-salted Buenos Ayres, 3,000 wet-salted English.

HOPS—Are salable and firm, at 16c.@20c. for last year's crop ₰ ℔.

LEATHER—The week's business in this line, Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. notice thus: "For Hemlock Sole the market, especially during the latter part of the week, has been very active, and sales in the aggregate are large. More buyers have been in the Swamp than for several weeks past, nearly every section of the country having its representatives here, buying freely when desirable parcels were offered at fair rates. In prices there is little or no quotable change, most of the transactions of the week having been made on the basis of the quotations below, at which the market closes very firm. The demand is good for all descriptions, but pump Leather, being scarce, is more sought after, and commands relatively higher rates than other kinds. The receipts from the tanyards are fair, but are more than equaled by the sales, leaving our hitherto light supply considerably diminished. The scarcity of labor and bark in the tanning regions still continues, precluding the probability of any accumulation of stock for some time to come. For Oak Tanned Sole the market has ruled very active, and prices have advanced about 1c. on all kinds. The stock is very light and receipts small. For Upper in the Rough, the demand continues only moderate and prices are nominally firm."

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in very moderate demand, to-day, and sales have been confined to 600 bbls. at $11 62½@$11 87½ for Old Mess; $13 62½@$13 75 chiefly at $13 75, for New Mess; $10 50@$10 75 for Prime ₰ bbl. Cut Meats continue inactive, at 8½c.@9c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₰ ℔. Bacon is dull and heavy at 5¾c.@8c. ₰ ℔. Lard is declining; sales 550 tcs. and bbls., 9¼c.@10¼c. ₰ ℔. Beef is quiet to-day; sales, 160 bbls., at $14@$15 for Extra Mess, and $10 25@$13 50 for Plain Mess, ₰ bbl. Butter continues in limited demand, at 14c.@18c. for poor to choice Western, and 16c.@23c. for common to choice State, ₰ ℔. Cheese rules quiet, at 8c.@12c. ₰ ℔.

RICE—Sales since our last, 70 bags East India at $7 12½@$7 25 ₰ 100 ℔s.

SKINS—Deer continue in active demand, manufacturers being anxious to get a supply that they can work out in time for the fall and winter trade, and about all the parcels on the market have been taken at full rates. After the extreme activity of last week the market for Goat has ruled comparatively quiet during this. A moderate demand, however, prevails for prime parcels, but sales are restricted by the scarcity of stock in first hands, and the high rates demanded by dealers. Sales include 20 Bales Tampico, 230 ℔s. average, at 62½c. cash, and 2,000 Sandwich Island on private terms. The stock remaining in first hands is composed principally of Vera Cruz and Curacoa.

SUGARS—Sales to-day, 1,450 hhds., including Porto Rico, partly at 11½c.@12½c., and Cuba at 10½c.@11½c.; also, 1,300 boxes Havana, at 9½c.@10⅝c. ₰ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 100,000 ℔s. at 9¾c.@10¼c., and small lots of very choice, at 10⅜c. ₰ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales to-day 300 bbls., in lots, part at 46¼c. ₰ gallon.

WOOL—Has been in more demand, during the past week. Holders have been disposed to make some concessions, the effect of which has been to entice buyers to operate more freely. Some of the principal purchases have been made on account of a Philadelphia firm, which has been awarded a large contract for army Kerseys. The reported sales include 135,000 ℔s. Domestic Fleece at from 58c.@70c., chiefly within the range; 50,000 ℔s. Domestic Pulled at 62½c.@68c.; 75,000 ℔s. Canadian Fleece, 75,000 ℔s. German, and 140,000 ℔s. Rio Grande on private terms; 650 bales Cape at 29½c.@36½c.; 575 bales Donskoi, part at 38c.; 480 bales Mestiza at 20c.@28c.; 60 bales Persian at 40c.; 50 bales Cordova at 36c.; 50 bales Smyrna, washed, at 45c.; 70 bales Provence at 30c., and 210 bales other foreign on terms not disclosed....In Boston, according to the *Commercial Bulletin*, "The sales of domestic for the week have been quite moderate for the season, footing up some 200,000 ℔s., at a range of 63c.@75c. for fleece, including lots of New York at 62c., heavy Illinois at 65c., medium Michigan at 67c., new Ohio at 72c., and fine Pennsylvania at 75c. Pulled is scarce, but the demand is moderate, and the sales have been at 70c.@75c. for New York super and extra, and 82c.@88c. for the same grades Rochester and Billings. In fine Foreign the market has been quite active at reduced rates. Stocks here are getting quite low, though there is an abundant supply in New York, and heavy importations from Africa and South America are understood to be on the way. Sales amount to some 500 bales Cape and Mestiza, at 30c.@33c. for the former, and 30c.@30½c. for the latter. Some 50,000 ℔s. Canada sold at supposed 60c.@65c. ₰ ℔." The Philadelphia *North American* says: "The market continues unsettled and dull, buyers and sellers being apart in their views, and not disposed to operate to any extent, and the offerings and sales are light, prices ranging from 65c. to 70c. for medium and fine Fleece, including Tub at 68c.@71c. net, which is lower. We learn that the army contract for Kerseys has been taken at about 80c., showing a decline of 12c. ₰ yard on the price paid at Cincinnati a short time ago."

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been limited to-day; rates have not varied materially. For Liverpool: 2,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d.@2s., by sailing vessel and steamer, ₰ bbl.; 35,000 bushels Grain, by sailing vessel and steamer, at 6½d.@7½d. ₰ bushel; and 650 pkgs. Provisions, by steamer, at 25s.@30s. ₰ ton. For London, 3,500 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 3d.; and 1,000 bbls. Oil Cake at about the same rate ₰ bbl. For Cork and orders: Two cargoes of Grain at 6s. ₰ quarter. For Dublin: 25,000 bushels Grain at 5s. 3d. ₰ quarter. For Belfast: 12,500 bushels Grain at 5s. 6d. ₰ quarter. For Antwerp: 2,000 bags Coffee at ⅜c. ₰ ℔. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A Norwegian brig, 200 tons, to Genoa, $2,675; an Italian brig, 193 tons, to same port, about $2,000; a Dutch brig, 218 tons, to Hamburg, Bremen, Havre, Antwerp, Amsterdam or Rotterdam, 9,000 Wheat, 6s.; two Dutch brigs, 220 and 190 tons, if to Flushing for orders, Grain 6s. 3d.@6s. 6d., or if to a direct port between Havre and Hamburg, including both, 6s.@6s. 3d.; a bark, 488 tons, from Shediac, N. B., to Bristol Channel, Deals, 85s.; a bark, 469 tons, at Philadelphia, thence to River Plate, Lumber, $19, in gold; a brig, 191 tons, from Machias to Jamaica, Lumber, $10 50, back to New-York, Logwood, $4; a British brig, 213 tons, to Demerara, and back from Turks Islands, $2,500; one, 224 tons, to the Windward, $1 ₰ bbl., gold, and back from Turks Islands, Salt, 10c.; two British schooners to the Windward, $1@$1 12½ ₰ bbl.; one, 149 tons, to Curacao and back, $2,400, hal gold; a British brig, 243 tons, from Turks Island to New-York, Salt, 10c.; one, 243 tons, to Turks Islands and back, 20c.; a Norwegian brig, 200 tons, and a bark, 325 tons, to Cadiz, Staves; a British bark, 745 tons, to Melbourne; a ship, 899 tons, hence from Boston to San Francisco; one, 746 tons, from Baltimore to San Francisco, Coal; a British brig to Barbados, and one, 215 tons, to Demarara, on terms not transpired.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.			
Great Eastern	Sept. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Sept. 2	Boston	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Sept. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Sept. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Hibernian	Sept. 8	Boston	Galway.
Persia	Sept. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	Sept. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Sept. 16	Boston	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Sept. 19	New-York	Southampton.
Adriatic	Sept. 22	New-York	Galway.
Scotia	Sept. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
FROM EUROPE.			
Hibernia	Aug. 18	Liverpool	Boston.
City of London	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Carolina	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Shannon	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Copernicus	Aug. 20	Liverpool	Montreal.
Pactolus	Aug. 20	Liverpool	Halifax.
Jura	Aug. 20	Liverpool	Quebec.
City of Limerick	Aug. 22	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Aug. 22	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	Aug. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Olympus	Aug. 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Anglia	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
City of New-York	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Aug. 29	Liverpool	New York.
Adriatic	Sept. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Georgia	Sept. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	Sept. 5	Liverpool	Boston.
China	Sept. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Europa	Sept. 19	Liverpool	Boston.
Persia	Sept. 26	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana and the West Indies.

Eagle	Sept. 2	New-York	Havana.
Morning Star	Sept. 10	New-York	New-Orleans.
Tubal Cain	Sept. 12	New-York	St. Dom'go *vid* Ber.
Corsica	Sept. 12	New-York	Havana *vid* Nassau
Corsica	Oct. 12	New-York	Havana *vid* Nassau

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ....5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
South Mails close at ....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*vid* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at ....5 A. M., 1 and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1 30 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS FORBES' SCHOOL,

AT
NO. 22 NORTH MOORE-ST.,
will be reopened on
MONDAY, SEPT. 7.

THE MISSES AUBERT'S

School for Young Ladies, removed to 146 East 13th-st. will reopen Sept. 17.

UNION HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I., MISS HELEN M. G. STEVENS, PRINCIPAL.—The 44th year of this popular institution, so long and favorably known as "Miss Adrain's Seminary for Young Ladies," opens on the 16th of September. Circulars, with full information, as to terms, &c., may be had upon application at the seminary, personally or by letter.

A GENTLEMAN AND LADY ACCUSTOMED to tuition, will receive into their family four little boys, between the ages of six and twelve, giving them advantages of education and the comforts of a home. Address EDUCATION, North-shore Post-office, Staten Island.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st. and Kings Bridge road. French is the language of the school. Spanish, German, English branches, commercial studies, classics, higher mathematics; preparatory course to college and West Point. Reopens Sept. 7. Circulars at No. 57 Cedar-st. and No. 913 Broadway. LESPINASSE & ESTEVEZ, Principals.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14. Circulars at the school, at Lockwood's, No. 411 and Crewen's, No. 843 Broadway, or at the residence of the Principal, No. 224 10th-st.

PHILLIPS INSTITUTE, COMMERCIAL COLLEGE AND GYMNASIUM—No. 355 Fulton-st., Brooklyn—reopens Sept. 7, day and evening. The pupils of this Institute, whether preparing for business or for College, are all taught by the Principal,
B. F. PHILLIPS, A. M.

DR F. BERTHET AND D. G. FANNING'S school, No. 920 Broadway, cor. of 21st-st., late Parker & Berthet, will open Sept. 7, with primary department and gymnasium. For circulars inquire of Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway, Christern No. 768, and at the Institution.

MONS. L. DE GRAND VAL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School, Collegiate and Commercial, Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J. Annual session begins Sept. 1. References, Mr. E. Plunkett, No. 139 Broadway, Mr. E. Ponvert, No. 30 Broad-st.

A HOME FOR BOYS IN THE FAMILY of a teacher, where special care and instruction will be given, and not over six pupils received: best references given. Address Rev. JAMES TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The thirtieth term will commence on Sept. 2 next. For boarders $210 per year. Catalogues sent on request. Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal. RICE & COFFIN, Proprietors.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 141 Madison-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 15. Miss BEAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Letters to the above address will be promptly answered.

DEER PARK INSTITUTE—(FOR LADIES)—Port Jervis, Orange County, N. Y., on Erie Railroad. Commences Sept. 23. For circulars address Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—THE FORTY-fifth year of this Seminary will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. MISS STEVENS, Principal.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square, on TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y., FOR BOYS.—Terms, $160 per annum. Admission at all times. Send for a circular to Rev. JAS. GILMOUR, A. M.

MRS. H. SIMONS, NO. 21 & 22 MANSFIELD-place, West 51st-st., French and English Boarding and Day School, will re-open Tuesday, Sept. 8.

MISS MEEKER'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 34 West 40th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

No. 327 4th-av., reopens Sept. 14.

The Principal will be at the school after Sept. 8, to confer with parents.

There are three Departments—Classical, Scientific and Preparatory. The various branches of study will be under the immediate supervision of the following gentlemen as Examiners:

Greek—CHARLES ANTHON, LL. D., Professor of Greek in Columbia College.
Latin—HENRY DRISLER, A. M., Professor of Latin in Columbia College.
Mathematics—WM. G. PECK, A. M., Professor of Mathematics in Columbia College.
Jurisprudence—THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL. D., Professor of Law in Columbia College.
Anatomy and Physiology—THOMAS TURNER, M. D., Physician-in-Chief of Kings County Hospital.
Belles Lettres—Rev. JARED B. FLAGG, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn.
Principal, Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.

Catalogues, containing full information, may be obtained at Thomson's, No. 1,107 Broadway (Madison-square;) Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,

FOR YOUNG LADIES,
AT RIVERDALE ON THE HUDSON,

Will commence its first term on MONDAY, 19th October next, under the rectorship of Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A., now of Newport, R. I.

The fact that this Institution is founded by the Trustees for the superior education of their own daughters, and not for pecuniary gains, offers more than ordinary guarantees that the patronage of the establishment will be turned solely to the advantage of its pupils.

The buildings of the Institute are on spacious and elevated grounds, and are being fitted with all the modern improvements which can add to the health and comfort of the occupants. The schoolrooms, dormitories, &c., are large and well ventilated, heated by steam, and lighted by gas. The location is picturesque, salubrious, and retired; distance from New-York City 14 miles, or half an hour's ride from 30th-st. Station of the Hudson River Railroad.

REFERENCE BY PERMISSION TO
Rt. Rev. H. Potter, D.D., LL.D., New-York,
Rt. Rev. T. M. Clark, D.D., Rhode Island.
Rt. Rev. Geo. Burgess, D.D., Maine.
Rt. Rev. J. Williams, Connecticut.
Rev. W. A. Muhlenberg, D.D., New-York,
Rev. A. B. Carter, D.D., Yonkers, N. Y.
Rev. D. R. Brewer, Yonkers, N. Y.

Further references, circulars, &c., by application to R. F. Spaulding, Secretary, No. 53 Park-place, New-York; S. D. Babcock, President, No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

No. 71 WEST FOURTEENTH-ST., corner 6th-ave. Now in its 44th year, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 7, with every advantage for the education of youth, in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all other departments of a complete school course. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business. Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the New York University. Also to the following gentlemen, whose sons have attended the school the past year: Rev. Drs. Hatfield and Beach, Rev. E. E. Rankin, Rev. C. K. Imbrie and Judge Fink, of Jersey City; Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer, Dr. H. W. B. Woodhull, George Munley, Esq., James Marsh, Esq., Edward S. Jaffray, Esq., Peter S Hoe, Esq., William H. Webb, Esq., and many others, whose names, together with strong commendatory letters, will be found in the circular. Parents are invited to call.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

MISS HAVENS'

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 250 MADISON-AV.,
Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 15.
The French Department will be under the care of a Parisian lady of high culture and attainments, resident in the family.
Miss HAVENS will be at home after Sept. 1.

FEMALE COLLEGE,

BORDENTOWN, N. J.,

One of the most flourishing Institutions in the country. Special attention paid to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in Vocal and Instrumental Music. French taught by a native, and spoken in the family. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 23.
Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG LADIES.
(Formerly, "The Spingler Institute.")
N. E. CORNER PARK-AVENUE AND 38TH-STREET
The Autumn Session will commence Wednesday, Sept. 16.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

$47 PAYS BOARD AND TUITION IN COMMON ENGLISH 14 WEEKS AT HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Sixteen experienced instructors in the English, normal, classical, (a class of sixteen are now preparing to enter Yale in '64,) French, musical, painting, scientific, military and commercial departments. (Both sexes.) Term opens Sept. 18. Write for a catalogue. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—This Institution is now in full operation, and offers superior advantages for the thorough study of the Natural Sciences, of Military Science, and of Civil, Mechanical and Topographical Engineering. The Fortieth Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 1863. Further information, with the ANNUAL REGISTER, may be obtained from
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 3 West Thirty-seventh-st., second door, from the Fifth-av., will reopen Sept. 15. The Misses BUCKNALL are assisted by Professors of eminent ability. In the Primary Department little girls are carefully instructed in the preparatory studies.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.

For Circulars, apply to
JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

THE EIGHTY-THIRD ANNUAL SESSION OF EASTON ACADEMY, EASTON, CONN.—Select Family Boarding School for Boys. English and Classical—commences Sept. 2. Military Drill. Circulars of Sidmon T. Keese, No. 112 Broadway; Mr. Kingsbury, No. 150 Nassau-st.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal.

MISS S. J. RUSSEL'S SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, will reopen on Sept. 22, at No. 1,248 Broadway. After the 15th prox. Miss RUSSEL will be at the school from 9 A. M. to 12 M. Before the 15th, letters addressed to Miss RUSSEL, care of Wm. C. Russel, No. 24 Pine-st., New-York, will be promptly answered.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 53 West 33d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15. Miss V. W. will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils. Written communications before that time will meet with prompt attention.

FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH DAY and family school and kindergarten, No. 79 East 15th-st. MRS. HALLOCK, with enlarged rooms and increased facilities for education, will reopen her school on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

MRS. H. DANA WARD, SUCCESSOR TO Mrs. GIBSON, begs to announce that the English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, will be opened TUESDAY, Sept. 15. The same masters will be retained, and course of studies pursued.

JOHN McMULLEN'S SCHOOL—AT NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 7. For circulars inquire at Lockwood's, No. 411, Crowen's, No. 843, and Price's, No. 884 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

ONTARIO FEMALE SEMINARY, CANANDAIGUA, New-York, Messrs. TYLER & RICHARDS, Principals. The thirty-ninth annual term will begin Sept. 10.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL opens its twenty-seventh year Sept. 7. Pupils received from 7 years and upward. The 7th-av cars pass the school.

MOUNTAIN VIEW SEMINARY, FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y.—A pleasant home for boys, with thorough instruction. Reopens Aug. 31. For circulars, address the Principals, CARSWELL & DIMON.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WM. WILLIAMS, Principal.—Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 7. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

THE FALL TERM OPENS AT COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY Aug. 21. Board, &c., with tuition in common English, $40 per 14 weeks. For catalogue address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its 45th semi-annual session Oct. 1, 1863. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal, for Circulars.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, BROOKFIELD, CONN.—The Fall term will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 8. Address Rev. H. D. NOBLE.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AVENUE—Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, under the direction of Mme. [illegible] B. PREVOST.

THE MISSES ROGERS' FRENCH AND English School for Young Ladies, No. 236 West 20th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 7.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S PRIVATE School for Young Ladies (strictly limited to 20) will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 96 Madison-av.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, at Jamaica, L. I., will reopen on the first Monday in September. P. A. ANDREU.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 17.

THE MISSES McFARLAND'S SCHOOL will be reopened as usual at No. 476 Pacific street, Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 7.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Fall and Winter Term will commence MONDAY, Oct. 5, 1863. Gen. M. L. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 15. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, L. I.
A. CRITTENDEN, A. M. ....Principal.

The Nineteenth Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

This Institution offers to young ladies unusual advantages for a complete and thorough education, both in the solid and ornamental branches.

Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations and a genuine home in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the institution.

For Circulars giving full particulars, address A. CRITTENDEN, Esq., or Prof. D. G. EATON.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

Nos. 435, 437 and 439 (between 41st and 42d sts.) 5th-av., New York,

Will enter its ninety-eighth academic term Wednesday, Sept. 9. The Post Graduate Course will commence the 14th of October, and continue through three quarters of ten weeks each.

For further information apply at the Institute or address HENRY M. PIERCE, President.

MISS REES'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH MORNING CLASS FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 83 State-st., Brooklyn, will open MONDAY, Sept. 14.
A thorough English education will be combined with a practical knowledge of the French language, which will be spoken in the school. The French department will be under the special care of a Parisian lady.

SING SING FEMALE SEMINARY.

Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.
LOCATED ON THE HUDSON, 30 MILES FROM NEW-YORK.
TWELFTH SEMI-ANNUAL SESSION BEGINS TUESDAY, SEPT. 15.
CATALOGUES AT CARTER'S BOOKSTORE, No. 530 BROADWAY, or address the Principal, Sing Sing, New York.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day-School for young ladies, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen September 22.

BENJAMIN MASON'S

COMMERCIAL AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, Yonkers, N. Y.,
Reopens Sept. 1. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 571 Broadway.

MRS. WILLIAMS'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.
A select Boarding and Day-School. For circulars address C. G. HAZELTINE.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,

FLUSHING, L. I.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.—This school, under the direction of Mlle. ROSTAN, of Paris, will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. The valuable assistance of Prof. A. Mills has been secured, and parents will find a most thorough and comprehensive course of instruction, designed to combine an accomplished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention paid to drawing, painting, music, and elocution. A few young ladies are received in the family, and share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No 30 West 25th-st. Circulars sent if desired.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, on Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st., corner Macdougal-st., (GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector,) opens the Fall term of its twenty-first academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 14, 1863. Pupils of all ages are prepared for business or college in the Junior, Middle and Senior departments, by a course of instruction which is so complete and thorough as to preclude all necessity of change during the whole period from 6 to 18 years of age. French, German and Spanish, classics and mathematics, all English and commercial branches are taught on the most approved plans and by the ablest of masters. Boarding pupils are received. Circulars of terms and regulations had at the Institute, or by addressing the Rector, at No. 218 Fourth-st., New-York City.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT BEDFORD, Westchester Co., N. Y., in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Location healthy and retired. Grounds extensive and well shaded. Great attention given to the solid as well as ornamental branches. Terms only $180 per school year. Extras moderate. Circulars obtained of Mr. N. S. Bates, Jr., Phenix Fire Insurance Company, No. 62 Wall-st.

KINDERHOOK ACADEMY AND BOARDING-SCHOOL.—The next term commences on the 7th of September. Boarders received in both departments. For circulars, address the Principal, who can be seen on the 3d, 4th and 5th of September, at the office of J. L. CILLEY, Esq., Room 13, 335 Broadway, New-York.
J. S. FANCHER.

ALEXANDER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING-school for boys, White Plains, N. Y.: 23 miles from the City by Railroad. Military, classical and commercial. Next session begins 8th of September.
OLIVER R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY.—C. H. RIVERS commences classes at his private academy, No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner of Court-st., on TUESDAY, Sept. 1. All the fashionable dances taught in one course of lessons. Send for a circular.

ALL BOYS PREPARED PRACTICALLY for business at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway, can secure good places in stores, offices or banks. They learn healthy, manly habits, become quick at figures, rapid business men and good book-keepers. Gentlemen can secure private rooms.

BROOKLYN.—FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE for Young Gentlemen—Grand-av., near Fulton. Fall term opens Monday, September 7. Pupils prepared for College or business. Catalogue, with full details, to be had. There is a primary department. L. J. SIMONIN, Principal.

TUITION.—A TUTOR QUALIFIED TO TEACH young persons the English branches, and Latin and French if required, would give lessons daily or weekly, etc., at the residences of the pupils. Apply to SIGMA, Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, No. 75 Henry-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 1, 1863. Six rooms in complete order; a full corps of experienced teachers. SOLOMON JENNER, A. M., Principal.

BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL FOR boys, at No. 1,142 Broadway, near 26th-st., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 14. He may be seen at his rooms on and after Tuesday, Sept. 9, from 9 to 12 A. M.

MRS. JNO. W. BLIGH'S SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 52 West 18th-st., will reopen Oct 1. For particulars address MRS. BLIGH, Newport, R. I.

JULIUS A. FAY'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and French Boarding-School for Boys, Elizabeth, N. J. Circulars furnished on application.

R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL WILL REOPEN AT No. 1,214 Broadway, two doors below 30th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 14. RICHARD P. JENKS.

MISS MATTHEWS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, at White Plains, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept 7.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 141 West 38th-st., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. [illegible]

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL will reopen 15th September, at 49 East 30th-st.

TEACHERS.

ALL PRINCIPALS, SCHOOL OFFICERS and Heads of Families, who seek TEACHERS for any department of instruction, may obtain reliable particulars of well-qualified candidates at the "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 Broadway.

School Properties are sold and rented.

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Teachers who desire engagements are invited to call.

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TO TEACHERS.—WANTED AN EXPERIENCED Principal for the very best Academy in New-York, favorably located in one of the first-class cities of the State. Wanted also Principal for good Academy on the Hudson, and one for Academy in Connecticut; gentleman for School in Kentucky; professor of music for Ohio; French lady for New-England and one for city; gentleman for English and vocal music—city. Wanted also several ladies for French and music. G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents, No. 596 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, EITHER AS ASSISTANT teacher or as governess; is qualified to teach English and music, also the rudiments of drawing, French and Spanish; salary not so much an object as a desirable home; no objection to the country. Address A. S. F., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

A GOVERNESS WANTED.—A LADY THOROUGHLY competent to teach the English branches, French and music, is wanted as resident governess in a private family; none need apply who has not the habit of speaking French fluently. Address A. B. C., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A TEACHER OF SEVERAL years' experience desires an engagement as above. Teaches the classics, mathematics, English branches, French, Spanish, German and music, piano and vocal. Address S. N. A., Box No 18, Princeton, N. J.

TEACHER WANTED—BEFORE THE 8TH OF September, in a Boarding-School, near the City, to teach Latin and Greek; must be an accurate scholar and a professor of religion. Salary $300, and board. Apply to O. R. WILLIS, White Plains, N. Y.

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A LADY OF LONG EXPERIENCE, AND who can furnish excellent references, desires to form an engagement for the Fall term in a school or family, to teach the English branches, French and music. Address Miss H. F., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—SIOUX AND WINNEBAGO INDIANS AND SQUAWS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7¾ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—RICHELIEU.

WALLACK'S—TRUE TO THE LAST—THE GHOST.

WINTER GARDEN—THE MYSTERY OF AUDLEY COURT.

IRVING HALL—FALLON'S STEREOPTICON.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our latest advices direct from Charleston are to Wednesday last—one day later than by the *Arago*. They are received by the *Bermuda*, which arrived at Philadelphia yesterday. The report that Sumter has been knocked to pieces is fully confirmed. Further naval operations were to be carried on without regard to Fort Wagner, the capture of which was to be left to Gen. GILLMORE.

Rebel news from Charleston to the 28th inst. has been received by way of Richmond and Fortress Monroe. A dispatch dated the 27th, announces an "overwhelming" attack on the rebel rifle-pits on Wednesday evening about 7 o'clock. No explanation is given as to the location of the rifle-pits, or the actual results of the attack, but from the fact that the latter is denominated "overwhelming," we judge it to have been successful. A dispatch dated the 28th, announces that the bombardment of Sumter and Wagner proceeded sluggishly, and that our forces were working hard in the trenches in front of Wagner. No further attempt had been made to shell the city.

A copy of the Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 27th inst., which has come into our possession, contains considerable matter of interest—among other things the correspondence between Gen. GILLMORE and BEAUREGARD relative to the bombardment of Charleston. The effects of this bombardment—the first one—are detailed in extracts from the Charleston *Courier*. Twelve 8-inch shells are said to have fallen into the city. Several flew in the direction of St. Michael's steeple, some of which fell into the vacant lots in the burnt district, but most of which struck in the centre of the streets. At the corner of Queen and Rutledge a shell tore up the plank-road and dug a large hole in the ground. At the corner of Hague and Church streets one entered the roof of a warehouse and exploded in the upper story, making a large opening in the brick wall of a medical purveyor's establishment next door, and scattering things in great confusion. Some loose straw was set on fire, but was extinguished without much difficulty. The effect of the second shelling, when "Greek fire" was thrown, is not yet known. Gen. JOHN B. FLOYD—the thief FLOYD—has cheated the halter. The *Dispatch* announces that he died on the morning of the 26th, at his residence in Abingdon, Va. He appears to have departed "unwept and unsung."

The news from Gen. ROSECRANS' army this morning is important. A dispatch from Stevenson, Ala., announces that our forces yesterday crossed the Tennessee River at four points, with infantry and cavalry. Gen. REYNOLDS captured a large force of rebels at Shell Mound, and a camp at Falling Waters, and at a point opposite Stevenson thirty-five pickets were taken—little or no resistance being made. The rebel Tennessee Congressman CARMAN is among the captures. The enemy are reported to be in force at Rome and Cleveland, and along the Georgia State Railroad. The last heard from Gen. BURNSIDE he was near Kingston, about thirty miles west of Knoxville, about to make an attack on the place.

We have advices from New-Orleans to the 19th inst., by way of Cairo. Our correspondent assures us that very important military movements were going on at the date of his letter, but their exact character we are left to imagine. We are assured, however, that we shall soon hear of events which will make us rejoice. The prices of the necessaries of life have still further receded in New-Orleans, in consequence of continued arrivals from above with the products of the teeming West. Communication with St. Louis and other points is now considered quite regular. Gen. BANKS has recently issued two important orders—one directing Gen. BUTLER's assessments to be enforced against parties who subscribed to the loan raised to defend New-Orleans against the United States authority, and the other directing the Banks of the city to pay over to the Quartermaster's Department all moneys in their possession belonging to registered enemies, or those convicted of rendering aid and comfort to the enemy. Gen. BANKS had been the recipient of a very gratifying testimonial from the schools of the city. The occasion was one of much interest. The proceedings will be found narrated in full by our correspondent.

Gen. ORD's corps of Gen. GRANT's army, we learn, has arrived at New Orleans. Still another corps, at last accounts, was on the way thither. Gen. FRANKLIN was at Baton Rouge. It is publicly stated that a grand movement is to be made against Mobile. This *may* be the meaning of the concentration at New-Orleans. The rebels evidently so regard it.

Late information from Vicksburgh confirms the report of the death of the rebel General, PEMBERTON. He is now said to have been shot by Texan soldiers, but no particulars of the occurrence are given.

Gen. STEELE's forces were all at Clarendon, Ark., on August 17, when he effected a junction with Gen. DAVIDSON's Cavalry division. He was to move on to Bayou Meto immediately, where he hoped to meet PRICE and his force.

Our letter from the Army of the Potomac this morning gives an interesting account of the recent presentation of a sword to Gen. MEADE by the Pennsylvania Reserves, with the speeches made by Gen. CRAWFORD, now commannding the Reserves, Gen. MEADE, Gov. CURTIN, and others. Gen. SEDGWICK was also recently the recipient of a similar testimonial. The five substitute-deserters recently sentenced by Court-martial to be shot, had their sentence carried into effect on Saturday. Some thirty other offenders are awaiting trial.

It is announced in rebel papers received at Morehead City, N. C., that JEFF. DAVIS, after a conference with the Governors of the rebel States has decided to call out 500,000 negro troops, who are to receive their freedom and fifty acres of land at the end of the war. This intelligence is received from Lieut. STERLING, of Gen. PECK's Staff, who arrived at Fortress Monroe on Saturday, from Newbern.

Four rebel war vessels are said to have run the blockade and entered Wilmington harbor within the past six weeks. The last one—a large sloop-of-war carrying ten guns, ran in on the 17th inst.

Abbé MCMASTERS, of New-York, addressed a Copperhead meeting at Dubuque, Iowa, on the 22d inst., in which he is reported to have said that Gov. SEYMOUR had done all it was prudent to do in opposing the draft. "It is not safe," said the speaker, "to oppose the draft now. New-York is full of Federal bayonets. We had a riot, but the tax-payers, many of whom are Democrats, will have to pay for the destruction of property, and it will come hard on them. As a question of brute force, it is not policy to make war on the Government now. We tried it once, and it did not pay."

In the affair with MOSBY's guerrillas on Monday last, near Fairfax, which has already been mentioned, MOSBY is said to have received two wounds, which are believed to be mortal.

News from the City of Mexico to the 24th ult. is received by way of San Francisco. A portion of the united French and Mexican forces had removed to Cucnavaca, 60 miles west of the Capital. It is announced to be the intention of the "Triumvirate" to recognise the JEFF. DAVIS Confederacy the moment they hear MAXIMILIAN accepts the throne of Mexico. We received by the *Hibernia*, which arrived at Boston yesterday, the positive announcement that MAXIMILIAN has accepted it—so that the "Triumvirate" will not have long to wait.

GENERAL NEWS.

Stevenson, Alabama, which Gen. ROSECRANS holds as the base of operations against Chattanooga, was founded by Col. V. K. STEVENSON, President of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, who laid out this depot in 1852. Five miles distant is Coon Island, the site of Coon Town, an ancient Cherokee rendezvous. Stevenson is located at the base of a spur of Cumberland mountains, two and a half miles from Tennessee river, and contains three hundred of a population. The surrounding country is a clay soil, rather broken; climate tolerably healthy, and the principal agricultural products are cotton, some-grain, horses, cattle, mules, and smaller stock. There is one steam circular saw and grist mill, four dry goods houses, one drug store, and two hotels. Stevenson is the intersecting point of the Memphis and Charleston and the Nashville and Chattanooga railroads. Among the natural curiosities in the vicinity is "Nickajack Cave," at which a bloody encounter is said to have occurred between the whites and Cherokees. It has been explored for several miles, and abounds in matters interesting to visitors.

The Stock market was buoyant on Saturday, at rising prices. Gold also advanced 1½ per cent. Exchange, firm. Money easy at 6 @ 7 per cent.

Breadstuffs were moderately dealt in on Saturday, the market closing heavily for Flour and Wheat. Provisions were in limited demand at drooping prices. A fair inquiry prevailed for Sugars, Hides, Tallow and Tobacco. Hay and Hops were salable and buoyant. Whisky was inactive. The freight market was spiritless. There were 588 vessels of all classes in port.

Will the Rebels Arm their Slaves?

The report that JEFF. DAVIS has decided to organize five hundred thousand black troops, with a promise of land and freedom, is not entitled to credit. Undoubtedly there is rebel authority for it, as is stated; but that is nothing in its favor. Sensation-mongers ride their high horse in Dixie, as well as in all other parts of the land. There are conclusive reasons, extrinsic and intrinsic, for disbelieving it.

First, the entire absence of any statement, or even allusion, by the rebel Press, that such a resort was contemplated. It can hardly be conceived that a measure, so prodigiously affecting Southern society, would be settled upon without some effort to prepare the public mind for it by a show of its unavoidable necessity, and argument that it would have a favorable effect. The Jeff. Davis Government, we know, don't stand for trifles, and within certain limits, does just what it pleases. But it is not so independent of the popular will that it would dare to strike such a blow as this at the idolized institution of the South, without leave asked, or even notice given. The rebel Congress, not now in session, could not have been consulted. It may perhaps be said that this was not necessary or proper, inasmuch as, like President LINCOLN's Proclamation of Emancipation, it was purely a military act, dictated by military necessity, with which the civil branches of Government have no concern. But the people upon whom it would operate, have a concern in it—the very deepest concern. The rebel President, even though countenanced by a conclave of rebel Governors, would never venture to spring such a scheme without first seeking to propitiate the public mind toward its terrible features. The sudden announcement that the decision has been fixed, before even an intimation that it was dreamed of, is to our mind conclusive that it has no foundation.

Again, the rebel Government cannot seriously believe that the planters of the South would submit to any such conscription of their slaves. It has been made a matter of complaint from the beginning that the masters would not obey the requisitions for even a temporary loan of hands to be employed on intrenchments. The insufficient protection of Charleston is to-day ascribed to that default, and no other. If proclamations and edicts, and even regular legislative enactments, for a merely temporary use of the slaves have been so ineffectual, how could an order for the absolute and perpetual surrender of the slaves be respected and obeyed? It would be a complete surrender of this most cherished "property," without the slightest chance for future compensation, the very terms of the order making the slaves foreverfree. The order, if carried out, would in fact be equivalent to the complete breaking up of slavery as an institution. Reckoning on the basis of the last census, there is at the present time, within the rebel army lines, a slave population of about *two millions and a quarter*. Of this number forty-six per cent. are under fifteen years of age, and eight per cent. over fifty. Half of this number being females, it follows that the call imputed to JEFF. DAVIS would leave barely eight thousand male slaves between the ages of fifteen and fifty within the territory now under his control. The call then would be virtually freeing the entire male slave population over fifteen years of age. But certainly JEFF. DAVIS is not mad enough to suppose that these black men, once armed, would fight his battles and accept his proffered freedom, leaving their wives and children to toil on in servitude. A half million of black soldiers, once disciplined and trained, would not only vindicate their own domestic rights, but in fact would be the ruling power of the land. Even could the independence of "the Confederacy" be gained by such means—in itself an impossibility—the result would be not only a destruction of Slavery, but an inauguration of perpetual warfare between the two races, which for the first time would meet on something like equal terms.

It is true, undoubtedly, that the rebel chiefs feel themselves driven to the last extremity. It is as certain as any earthly thing can be that their power of endurance is very nearly exhausted. Their finances are in a desperate condition; their armies are greatly reduced, and demoralized; the attempt to raise new levies has almost entirely failed; and the people are fast becoming disheartened and hopeless. Time presses. Retribution hastes. There is an agony of solicitude for some saving expedient. All this is unquestionable. But men, in whatever straits they may be, do not, unless they are stark mad, try to escape by plunging headlong into destruction. They don't avoid water by rushing into fire. Even the desperate man must fancy that he sees some relation between his desperate resort, and the relief which is his object. "The Confederacy" was established solely for the benefit of Slavery; and the arming of the slaves, by destroying Slavery, would destroy the very object of "the Confederacy." It may be claimed perhaps that the only alternative would be a return to the old Government, which would also involve a destruction to Slavery. Even if this be so, the sequel in the two cases would be prodigiously different. In the one case either an exterminating domestic war at the unrestrained pleasure of the armed freedmen; in the other full protection under the Constitution of the United States, which pledges the whole power of the Government for the preservation of public order. We may set it down as absolutely certain that whenever the alternative of arming the negroes or submitting to the national rule once definitely takes shape before the Southern mind, there will not be a moment's hesitation which of the two to choose. Humiliating as an acknowledgment of defeat, and a return to the old Government, may be, it will be accounted a thousand times preferable to the converting of half a million of slaves into trained soldiers, and thereby fitting them to become masters of the land. The rebel chiefs will never have the temerity even to propose the measure for public consideration. Infinitely less would they dare attempt, as this report represents, to impose it by their own arbitrary will, without regard to the popular feeling, or any pre-announcement of their intention. They could not keep their seats twenty-four hours after such an act. They would find a doom from their own people worse even than any that awaits them from the unchecked progress of the National arms. It is possible some of them may get clemency from the National Government by timely submission; but they might better meet the three Furies than confront their own people after their declaration of a purpose like that ascribed to them by this report.

The Progress of Gen. Rosecrans' Campaign.

The dispatches which have been reaching us with regard to the advance of the Army of the Cumberland, have been of a nature to cause public anticipation to outrun the actuality of operations, and even the possibility of operations. The bombardment of Chattanooga, of which we had intelligence a week ago, turns out to have been no more than a few shell thrown across the river by Col. WILDER, whose light-moving column of mounted infantry and battery of horse-artillery had made a flying visit to the neighborhood of Chattanooga. But the movements of the adventurous leader of the flying brigade, who has no heed for supplies, roads, trains or communications, are no criterion for the movements of the main body of the army which is strictly dependent on these conditions. Gen. ROSECRANS is now operating in a region of country the difficulties of which are almost inconceivable. The front of operations which he gained in his last advance, when he turned the rebel position at Tullahoma, and compelled BRAGG's retreat to Chattanooga, brought him just to the base of the mountains. Thence to Chattanooga, eighty or a hundred miles, is through an Alpine region, which presents every imaginable obstacle to military operations or military movements, where there are few or no roads, while such as there are are scarcely passable. To those who glibly talk of "throwing" troops here, or "throwing" troops there, a fortnight or three weeks will doubtless seem an unpardonably long period to occupy in a journey of three or four score miles; but should they go to ROSECRANS' field of operations and find that roads had to be made before they could "throw" even themselves, they would probably acquire and beget a little of that "temperance" that would give them "patience." It is in this arduous but indispensable work that Gen. ROSECRANS has been engaged for the past fifteen or twenty days. Details of whole divisions have been out road-making, hauling trains, &c.; and the result is that he has at length succeeded in transferring his whole army across the Tennessee River.

The crossing of the Tennessee is announced as having taken place yesterday at four different points, though the points themselves are not designated, and we are thus left in the dark as to the nature of ROSECRANS' designs. His strategy will, of course, have to consult the position and movements of the enemy. Now, there are a good many indications that BRAGG, fearing another flank movement on the part of Gen. ROSECRANS, that would cut him off and leave him in the mountains, has withdrawn into the open country below, simply observing Chattanooga and the Tennessee line with a small force. If, as at present appears probable, he is holding the line from Dalton to Rome, his design would seem to be to cover that line of railroad, and be ready to fall on ROSECRANS at any point where he may attempt to debouch from the mountains.

It is not unlikely, therefore, that Gen. ROSECRANS will now cease to make Chattanooga his objective point, (though he will, of course, swing his left round in that direction, and occupy it on account of its commanding importance as a strategic point of manœuvre,) but will make directly for the rebel army. There is certainly nothing the Army of the Cumberland desires so much as a fair stand-up fight with a foe that has never met it but to run. Still, from the extreme difficulties that hedge and hamper the march of Gen. ROSECRANS, we have no right to expect active work for a good many days to come.

The United States and the French in Mexico.

When the French Emperor's memorable letter to Gen. FOREY in Mexico was published, six months ago, the London *Times* declared that "it might rouse to anger a less excitable people than that of the United States," and that "the Federals will probably show their resentment at the Emperor's proposal to limit their power." Like most of the prophecies from the same source, this has not been verified. "The Federals" received that letter with entire composure. What is yet more, they have maintained that composure ever since, notwithstanding the fact that the only mitigating assurances in the letter have since been violated and turned into a mockery—particularly the assurance that "the Provisional Government will submit to the Mexican people the question of the political *régime* which is to be definitively established." The American people have seen, in the face of that assurance, the Mexican Republic transformed into an Empire, an Austrian Archduke designated for the sceptre, without any submission of the question to "the Mexican people;" and yet they remain as calm as ever. Word comes by the last steamer that the Austrian magnate accepts the throne. This may be, or may not be; it is all the same; the pulse of this people beats evenly on.

Now does the London *Times* wish to learn the secret of this? It is very simple. It all comes from the mere fact that the American people know that they can afford to bide their time. They did not die last year, as the London *Times* announced. They do not expect to die this year. They expect to live a long while yet—perhaps, indeed, into that far away future when Mr. MACAULAY's New-Zealander will be sitting on the broken arch of London Bridge sketching the ruins of St. Paul's. What is yet more to the point, they expect to grow stronger year by year. Even now they are full of life and full of strength, and yet feel just as they had their life and strength all before them. With high endeavor they are acting up, as well as may be, to the full measure of the present, and yet they can hardly think a thought—certainly not make a calculation—without reference to the future. It is not the dead Past that they care about, nor is it the fleeting Present that they are absorbed in; it is the fresh, ever-radiant Future that beckons them on with destinies such as the world has not yet seen. Of course it is very difficult for the old nations of Europe to understand this mode of existence. It is impossible, in fact, for them truly to realize it, for they are not only old, but so old as to have forgotten how youth feels. They live from day to day, thinking it a great thing when the year comes round if they have succeeded in keeping on their legs, and making both ends meet. They looked out upon our recent hard rubs, and not only concluded that we were everlastingly done for, but have called our confidence that we should come safe out, absolute craziness. Our buoyant sense of a vital force that would, to a dead certainty, carry us through somehow, they can no more appreciate than could one of the old Druids among whom they were born. We don't say this by way of reproach. In the nature of things it can not be otherwise. Every stage of life has its own peculiar feelings. However kind John Bull might be disposed to be to us, his age of itself would prevent his really entering into our juvenile feelings.

There is not an American who has the slightest apprehension that Mexico will remain permanently, or for any considerable time, under French protection, or who believes that MAXIMILIAN will ever gain there anything but a throne of cards that will fall at a breath. The idea of a Mexican imperial dynasty is too absurd to excite the least concern. Americans regard all these doings as a mere scenic performance—and FOREY, ALMONTE, MAXIMILIAN and all the rest of them but "poor players, that strut and fret their hour upon the stage." They are well enough content that the thing should go on for the present. So far as Mexico is concerned it don't seem to matter much whether French rule, or Austrian rule, or no rule prevails. It is simply the difference between paralysis and convulsions. Mexico was utterly wretched under her so-called republic, and she can hardly be more so now. It has long been a conclusion among Americans that the only final deliverance of that country from its misery lies in its attachment to the Grand Republic. The only real question has been that of time—whether it should be a hundred years hence, or fifty, or ten. The prevailing and the just opinion has been, and still is, that there should be long delay. Within the last sixteen years we have absorbed more than half of the original Mexican territory, and we now have quite as much as we can well take care of. Beside, the settlement of our affairs at home, made necessary by domestic treason, ought for the present to engage our whole attention. The time has not come for us to take this case of Mexico in hand. We can wait confidently, and, therefore, quietly.

Of course it is possible that war may be forced upon us by the French Emperor. He was so good as to state with great frankness, in his letter to FOREY, his chief motive for his movement upon Mexico—using these words: "We have an interest in the Republic of the United States being powerful and prosperous, but not that she should take possession of the whole of the Gulf of Mexico, thence command the Antilles as well as South America, and be the only dispenser of the products of the New World." It was then, avowedly, jealousy of the United States, and a spirit of opposition, that carried him into this Mexican business. No man can say that they may not carry him still further, so as to mingle in our own affairs. He would have hardly ventured to Mexico had he not believed that our Republic was forever crippled, never again to be in a condition to confront him in another land. He must soon understand, even if he does not already, that this is a mistake, and that we shall soon be stronger than ever. He may conclude that the only possible chance of preventing it is by doing his best for our nearly prostrated enemy. His plans in Mexico, if adhered to, would seem to leave him no alternative. And yet he must know that it would be a desperate one. The rebellion is too nearly exhausted to be put upon its feet again with any sane hope of overmastering us. We doubt whether united Europe could do it. Certainly not France alone. Yet NAPOLEON is proverbially a man of peculiar ideas; and his action cannot be calculated. We cannot say that he will not sooner attack us now at any risk, than wait to be warned from Mexico hereafter. We can't agree with the London *Times* that there is much to be angry about or afraid of; yet we do say that it is best to keep our powder dry.

The Anglo-Japanese Imbroglio.

The Kanagawa correspondents of the *Tribune* and Boston *Traveler* furnish us with some details touching the progress and termination of the Anglo-Japanese quarrel.

That visit of the Tycoon to Miako was a most unfortunate one for strangers and for the Empire of Japan. There the secular Sovereign fell into the hands of the Daimios, or Anti-Foreign party, and there he remains a prisoner, bereft of all power. The first use which the reactionists made of their newly-acquired advantage, was to remove MATSDAIRA ICHIZEN NOKAMI, "the stranger's friend," from the Regency, and to appoint in his place Prince MITO, "the stranger's enemy." Then proclamations were privately issued in Yeddo announcing to officials the determination of the Government to expel all foreigners from Japan. The authorities had not, however, the courage to carry this plot into execution, but to demonstrate how odious even the most favored of foreigners are to the natives, the residence of the American Minister was burned to the ground, and all his property destroyed.

These proceedings did not evince any conciliatory disposition on the part of the Japanese, but rather a settled resolve to provoke hostilities. Yet in despite of all this, and to the surprise of every one, the Japanese Commissioners suddenly promised compliance with the English demands, and agreed to pay the amount named in the ultimatum in seven weekly installments, the first to be forthcoming on the 18th of June. So far, then, all was well; but to promise is one thing, and to perform another, and when the 18th arrived not an *ichibu* of the money made its appearance. In the interval between the time of the agreement and the day fixed on for payment to commence, a communication, it seems, was received from the Tycoon, forbidding concession to the English in any shape, as such concession would place His Majesty's life in immediate peril at the hands of the hostile Daimios. This may have been literally true, and, if so, was a very valid reason for withholding payment. But Col. NEALE regarded it as mere subterfuge, and, ceasing all negotiation with the Japanese, placed the matter under the control of Admiral KUPER, who was to resort to coercive measures on the 29th, unless the stipulated portion of the fine should be previously paid. As there was no expectation among the foreign residents that this condition would be fulfilled, they set about preparing for the worst by removing their merchandise and effects on shipboard. Again, however, they were doomed to be agreeably disappointed concerning the action of the native authorities; for five days before that assigned for the commencement of hostilities, $300,000 of the indemnity money were handed to the British *Chargé*, and on the next day the balance of the claim was paid. Thus all danger of war is over for the present, and peace and quiet are once more restored.

But though the war-cloud has vanished from the Japanese heaven, there can yet be no security for the persons and property of foreigners, as long as the Tycoon is a prisoner in Miako, and the Government in the hands of their enemies. That decree for their expulsion which Prince MITO had not the courage to execute, is still hanging over their heads, and may be enforced at some more favorable moment when the formidable fleet, now in Japanese waters, has been withdrawn. But that decree is of more tragic import than might be supposed, since the issuing of an order for its enforcement will be an unmuzzling of the passions of the Japanese, and a signal for the massacre, not the expulsion of the intruders. Under present circumstances the Tycoon is but the tool of the Daimios, and yet every act of the Government is performed in his name and by virtue of his authority. He has no alternative except to sanction every measure they propose, or to expose himself to assassination—and we have ample proof that he had rather be their *slave* than their *victim*. Thus he signed the order forbidding compliance with the English demands; he signed the order requiring the expulsion of foreigners; and, if he were commanded to-morrow to sign an order enjoining the execution of the said edict, he would do so likewise, even though the most sanguinary consequences should be the result. Hence it is evident that foreigners in Japan have no security for life, liberty or property during the captivity of the Tycoon. The danger of war may be past, peace and quiet may be temporarily restored, but the sword is still suspended over the head of the stranger, and at an hour when he wots not, robbery and massacre may be his portion.

WARNING TO SUBSTITUTE DESERTERS.—Five persons were executed in the presence of nearly the whole Army of the Potomac on Saturday last for desertion. They were men who had offered themselves as substitutes for conscripts, had taken the price for services to be rendered, had then swindled the conscripts and the Government by desertion, and were caught only to meet their fate. It is a terrible warning to this class of scoundrels, but it is probably not the last they will need and receive. Since the enforcement of the conscription was begun, the crime has been very common, and it has been committed under circumstances of such audacity and such traitorous confederation of action, that it is evident only the relentless enforcement of military law will put a stop to it. Some of those "bounty jumpers," as they are called, have become substitutes for conscripts, and received their money half-a dozen times, and have deserted as often—accumulating in this way quite a little fortune for themselves. This example will show them the peril of their course, and the worthlessness of their accumulations. There can be no sympathy for them in the country, as there is none in the army. They have earned the highest penalty of military law, and their only service to the State is as a warning to others.

THE WAR DEMOCRACY.—Hon. D. S. DICKINSON has written a letter to the Union State Convention to be held this week, declining a renomination to the office of Attorney-General, which contains some very pertinent, very strong and patriotic remarks. He entertains the same opinion of the rebellion to-day that he did on the day of its outbreak—that it must be put down absolutely and unconditionally *by force*; and for this purpose the Union of all true men, irrespective of political organization, is essential. He says that he "will oppose all, whatever they may have been in other times or may be called now, who are giving aid and comfort to the rebellion, whether boldly, with arms in their hands, or through the cowardly and more mischievous process of fomenting partisan strife and encouraging resistance to the Administration;" and this he thinks he can do with greater efficiency if left free from the weight of official obligation. He adds that the only hope of the rebellion now is from its friends in the North, and "it is wholesale murder to minister to the unholy ambition of some of the most fiendish monsters who have ever desecrated earth." Probably there are men in this State that can tell who are referred to in the closing sentences of the letter of this old Democratic war-horse: "As for the mole-eyed politicians amongst us, whose poverty of intellect has not enabled them to comprehend the magnitude of the crisis, when they shall cease to encourage the murderers of our sons and brothers, let us endure their exhibitions of depravity and the ebullitions of their spite without a murmur, and in sheer pity measure out to them, as an antidote to their ineffectual virus, that scorn which is made most emphatic by expressive silence."

DEATH OF FLOYD.—The political concoctors of the rebellion, and its military leaders, are leaving the scene of their labors and their infamy with a rapidity that is startling. Only a few days ago we had news of the death of YANCEY, who originally "fired the Southern heart," and this morning we announce the death of JOHN B. FLOYD, who, probably, more than any other man aided the rebellion to become a great practical military existence. Some days since HOLMES, the Commander of the Trans-Mississippi Department, died of delirium tremens, and last week we had the death of PEMBERTON, who was assassinated by one of his own followers. The career of FLOYD while in the Cabinet of BUCHANAN, and in the days of the rebellion's inception, is too well known to require to be recalled. After the Confederacy was established, he aimed to be more of a military than a political leader. He campaigned for many months against Gens. ROSECRANS and REYNOLDS in the mountains of Western Virginia and the Kanawha country. But there he won no laurels; and when subsequently he was transferred to the West and took command of the defence of Fort Donelson against Gen. GRANT, his only feat was in effecting his escape with a small body of men prior to the surrender. Since that disastrous day he has figured but little, though now and then we have seen his name in connection with military matters in Western Virginia. He has passed away from the world just as the rebellion for which he blasted his character, perjured his soul, and rendered his name forever infamous, is breaking to pieces; and this latter fact had probably not a little to do with his taking off, as well as that of YANCEY and other of the original rebels.

Amusements.

Although it is currently believed that the City was never so empty of New-Yorkers as at the present time, the deficiency has been so amply made up by the influx of strangers that the various places of amusement have done, and are still doing, a large and profitable business. There has not been much in the way of novelty to notice, but the country people do not object to a well-tried and well-kept play. If it has been talked about for a season or two so much the better. It takes, indeed, several months for the ever-widening circles of fame to reach the outside ledges of the Union. The sensation play of the "Duke's Motto" has, during the entire Summer, enjoyed the advantages of its wide-spread reputation. Every one has felt the necessity of seeing it, and so Mr. WHEATLEY has reaped his reward. And the reward should be a large one, for the physical and mental powers are sorely taxed in such a character as that which was for so many months impersonated by Mr. WHEATLEY in this piece. We doubt if there is another part on the stage so wearing as *Capt. Lagardere*. In the mere matter of lines it is of inordinate length, demanding great powers of voice, memory and mimicry. The action is ceaseless and for much of the time the Captain has to impersonate a deformed hunchback—doubling himself up in an exceedingly inconvenient position for speech. It is not remarkable under these circumstances that Mr. WHEATLEY has twice succumbed to the strain on his system, having suspended the performances in July and August, owing to a throat complaint. There were no performances at NIBLO's from Monday until Saturday, when Mr. BANDMAN opened the Fall season with his clever impersonation of SHAKESPEARE's *Shylock*. To-night Mr. FORREST commences his regular engagement, and will play *Richelieu* in BULWER's play of that name. Mr. FORREST plays on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. Mr. BANDMAN fills up the remaining nights.

Tuesdays and Saturdays. The last-named gentleman will produce to-morrow night a new play by a German writer, called "Narcisse, or the last of the Pompadours." While these "stars" are in the ascendency, Mr. WHEATLEY has judiciously taken flight to Philadelphia, where, with all the leading members of his thoroughly admirable company, he will give the good folk there as much of the "Duke's Motto" as they want, and perhaps a little more of Mr. COLLINS than there is any occasion for.

Mrs. BOWERS announces a new play by JOHN BROUGHAM. It will be produced to-night at the Winter Garden, for the first time, and will, we presume, introduce the lady to great advantage in a new *rôle*. Mrs. BOWERS has played *Camille* during the past week. Those who have witnessed it pronounce it a good performance. The piece, however, no longer interests any one in the City, and it is a mistake to play it.

The Ghost at WALLACK'S continues to attract excellent houses, and in consequence thereof the delectable production called "True to the Last" will be played until further notice.

At BARNUM'S Museum there are dramatic performances during the day, and also in the evening. The Indians, the python and other snakes are to be seen at all hours.

There are two attractive exhibitions up-town; the Stereopticon, at Irving Hall, and in the immediate vicinity the Alhambra pavilion. The last named is a Circus tent, erected by Mr. JAS. M. NIXON for the exhibition of a Band of Bedouin Gymnasts, and for general purposes of the Equestrian art. It is situated on the south side of Fourteenth-street, immediately opposite the Academy of Music, and is said to be exceedingly spacious.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 30.

MORE INDIAN TROUBLES.

An official letter, received at the Indian Office here, says that trouble is brewing between the whites and Indians of Butte County, California. The cause of the difficulties is said to be as follows:

About the 25th of July, two white children, living near Chico, were killed by the Indians, which so enraged the inhabitants of that place that they determined, in mass meeting, to drive every Indian out of the county. Flaming handbills were posted on almost every house in the district, and the rage of the people excited to the boiling point. The meeting is described as "having been composed of three or four hundred of the most infuriated men ever assembled together in mass meeting." At the meeting resolutions were passed requesting the agent of the Indians to remove every Indian out of the county within 30 days, and threatening death to every Indian found within the limits of the county on the expiration of that time. The agent, who was present, endeavored to restrain the violence of the enraged settlers, but they gave him to understand that their threats would be carried into execution if the removal of the Indians was not speedily consummated; and, as an earnest of their determination, shot and scalped two Indians on the spot.

Gen. WRIGHT, in answer to a dispatch from the agent, has sent a detachment of cavalry to aid in the removal of the Indians to the general reservation.

THE HOMESTEAD LAW.

Returns have been received at the General Land Office, showing activity in extended settlements under the Homestead Law in the Marysville District, California, in the eastern portion of the State, equidistant North and South.

THE DESERTERS SHOT.

Five deserters from the Fifth Corps were shot yesterday, in the presence of the Corps, which was drawn up in line to witness the execution.

COLORED TROOPS IN MARYLAND.

The enlistment of colored troops in the lower Counties of Maryland is progressing favorably. The slaves are glad to enlist in order to escape servitude. Generally, their owners are rebels or secession sympathizers. Some of these counties are becoming depopulated of able-bodied negro men. On one plantation *forty-one* "chattels" left their master at once and enlisted. Slavery in Maryland, even in its former hotbeds, has now merely a nominal existence.

THE CASE OF CAPT. HOWLAND.

On Tuesday next the General Court-Martial, presided over by Gen. HITCHCOCK, will take up the case of Capt. HOWLAND, late acting Chief Quartermaster of the Fifth Army Corps, who absconded to Canada some months ago with $16,000 belonging to the Government, but was decoyed by one of Col. BAKER'S detectives across the St. Lawrence, and arrested in Vermont.

TRANSPORTATION.

Gen. MEIGS has been absent for some days with the Army of the Potomac, inspecting its transportation, the business connected with which reflects much credit on Gen. INGALLS, the chief Quartermaster of that army, and Capt. PIERCE, his Assistant. Notwithstanding the repeated raids on sutler's trains while on their way to the army, the supplies there are abundant. The country adjacent furnishes nothing but a scanty supply of green corn and grass. A large train of sutler's wagons will start hence to-morrow, under an adequate cavalry escort.

THE ATLANTA.

The log-book of the rebel steamer *Atlanta* is on exhibition at the Navy Department. Her commanders, at different times, appear to have been WM. MCBLAIR, ARTHUR SINCLAIR, and WM. A. WEBB, all of them once officers in the United States Navy.

THE SURGEON-GENERAL.

On Tuesday, Surgeon-General HAMMOND leaves New-York on board the steamer *Arago*, for Hilton Head, S. C., to personally inspect the sanitary condition of Gen. GILLMORE'S army, and to establish such rules and regulations as will insure a continuance of the excellent health enjoyed by the troops composing his department. General HAMMOND will also visit New-Orleans for the purpose of making a similar inspection of Gen. BANKS' army. Now that the yellow fever-months are coming on, every precaution will be required to prevent the appearance of that disease, or at least its spread, among the troops scattered along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

SURGEONS ORDERED TO CHARLESTON.

Assistant Surgeon MARSH and Surgeon HILLERAY, U. S. A., and Surgeon MORRISON, U. S. V., have been ordered to Charleston.

CONFISCATION.

Among other confiscable property seized here today by the United States Marshal, were twelve building-lots, belonging to JOHN LATCHER, rebel Governor of Virginia, and GEO. S. HOUSTON, formerly a Member of Congress from Alabama.

SUICIDE.

Lieut. W. C. CRAFTS, of Company E, Eighth New-York cavalry, committed suicide Friday night by stabbing himself. No cause is assigned for the insane folly.

A CHANGE.

Col. W. R. PEASE, of the One Hundred and Seventeenth New-York Volunteers, has relieved Col. CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER in the Bureau of Deserters.

SCOTT'S 900.

The loss of Scott's 900 in the skirmish with WHITE'S guerrillas on Friday was one man wounded and nine missing. Several rebels were killed and wounded. One lieutenant was killed. The force of guerrillas was four hundred men.

RESIGNATIONS.

Col. MCCARTER, of the Ninety-third regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, has resigned his commission in the army.

Surgeon G. W. VARNUM, U. S. A., has resigned.

Return of the One Hundred and Seventy-Seventh New-York Regiment.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sunday, Aug. 30.

The One Hundred and Seventy-seventh New-York regiment, Col. ENSWORTH, 850 strong, arrived here to-night, and goes eastward at midnight. They have 150 sick, about two of whom are unable to proceed, and were left at Cleveland.

BUFFALO, Sunday, Aug. 30.

The One Hundred and Seventy-Seventh New-York regiment, known as the Albany Tenth Legion, will arrive here early to-morrow morning, be received by the Committee, and escorted by the military to the Niagara Falls depot. After the reception at the Falls, they leave for home in the afternoon.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

CAIRO, Sunday, Aug. 30.

Gen. STEELE is moving toward Little Rock. The rebels are concentrating opposite him.

The rebels in the Trans-Mississippi Department are organizing for better concert of action.

Gen. GRANT and Adj.-Gen. THOMAS left Memphis for Vicksburgh on Friday.

Most of the cotton lying at the mouth of the White River has been accidentally burned.

The Lawrence Sufferers—Relief Asked for.

LEAVENWORTH, Saturday, Aug. 29.

In behalf of the sufferers of the Lawrence massacre we make this statement and appeal. The loss of life already reported by the Press is substantially correct. The loss of property a million and a half dollars. Hundreds are homeless and destitute. The business portion of the city is entirely destroyed, together with nearly a hundred dwellings. Leavenworth and the neighboring cities have already contributed largely, but much assistance is yet needed. Aid can be sent to PETER REDNOUS, Chairman of the Aid Committee of Lawrence, President J. M. WELDER, and M. J. PARROTT, H. J. ADAMS, and NELSON MCCRACKEN, Leavenworth Aid Committee.

LETTER FROM A PROMINENT MERCHANT OF LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, TO T. B. BRYAN, ESQ., OF CHICAGO.

LEAVENWORTH, Monday, Aug. 24.

Thomas B. Bryan, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I have this morning arrived from Lawrence, and am under the greatest excitement, as also is the populace. There is no comparison to, or record of history to equal the awful butchery and devastation of Lawrence. The Massacre of St. Bartholemew or Wyoming is nothing to the incidents of this barbarism. I have been to the place of horror, and speak from personal observation. There is awful destruction. This is no "shrieking Kansas cry" this time. Hundreds of families are naked and without a dollar, and starving. Some are friendless, and none to render them aid to get away from the place. If, through any means, you can send a case or two of childrens' and women's dresses, underwear, bed-clothes, shoes and stockings, and items made up, to our address, by express, do so, for God's sake. I know just where they are needed.

There was not a grocery or drug-store, or any tenement supplied with the necessaries of life, left in Lawrence. The fiends murdered many of the husbands and fathers in the arms of their wives, and burned their bodies within their houses; forbidding the wives to take an item from their burning dwellings, not even the bodies of their dead husbands, but burned everything after taking all the money, jewelry and valuables they could take with them. Our citizens have contributed about $10,000, mostly provisions, and but few of the items of children's or women's wear. Men are suffering also for wearing apparel, but women and children are more numerous and are entirely destitute. Anything you can send immediately will be carefully distributed to those who are most needy, by the subscriber.

Yours, hastily,
E. WOODRUFF,
Of Thompson & Woodruff.

Arrival of the Steamship Hibernia at Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, Aug. 30.

Arrived at 3 o'clock this morning the steamship *Hibernia*, from Galway, *via* St. Johns, N. F., with 217 steerage and 5 cabin passengers.

The mails of the *Hibernian* will be forwarded by to-night's train, and will be due at New-York early Monday morning. Her news has been anticipated *via* Cape Race. She brings no newspaper bag for the Associated Press.

The *Memorial Diplomatique*, of the 15th, says:

"We are happy to be able to announce that His Imperial Highness, the Archduke FERDINAND MAXIMILIAN, accepts, with the consent of his august brother, the Emperor of Austria, the crown of the new Mexican Empire."

The Government Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Aug. 30.

The Subscription Agent reports the sale of $49,3950 dollars' worth of "five-twenties" on Saturday, at the various agencies. Deliveries of bonds are made to July 27.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Attack Upon a Colored Man's House.

ONE OF THE OCCUPANTS STONED—ARREST OF THE PERPETRATORS.

On Sunday morning, about 2 o'clock, an attack was made upon a house in Stewart's Alley, occupied by colored people, by several persons connected with Engine No. 1—among them the ex-foreman of the company. It seems that some of the members had a grudge against a Spanish negro named RICH, and decided to bombard his premises. They assaulted the house with stones, and an unfortunate colored man named DANIEL JOHNSON, coming to the door to see what the matter was, was struck in the head and had his skull fractured. His injuries are of such a character that it is doubtful whether he can survive. The injured man was taken to the City Hospital, where he lies in a precarious condition. Coroner NORRIS being notified held an *ante-mortem* examination, and elicited the testimony annexed, upon which he ordered the arrest of PATRICK LAHEY, OLIVER LOCKWOOD and MICHAEL MCWILLIAMS:

Daniel Jackson, sworn.—I reside in Steward's alley, between Washington and Main streets, Brooklyn; I was in my bed asleep between 1 and 2 o'clock this (Sunday) morning; I heard stones thrown against my door; I got out of bed and went to the street door, and saw four young men; they sang out "There is the d—d black son of a b—h, let's kill him;" one of them commenced to fire stones at me; the others ran off; he continued to throw stones until a policeman came along and arrested him; the others also hove stones at me before they left; I was struck on the head by one of the stones while the men were all together; I cannot say which of the parties engaged hit me; I do not know any of the men that attacked me; I never had any difficulty with them or any one else that could give rise to this assault upon me; the one who remained last stoning me was dressed in black clothes; I think the men intended Augustus Rich, who lives in the same house with me

At this stage of the examination, PATRICK LAHEY, the prisoner spoken of as having been arrested, was brought in presence of JACKSON and the Coroner questioned him as follows

Jackson.—do you see any one here that you know?

A. "Yes, Sir, I see that man," (pointing to the prisoner.) "He was the man that remained firing at me when the others ran off. He was arrested by the officer. I have seen him before at the Engine House of No. 1. I have never had any trouble with him. I am positive that he is the man that remained throwing stones at me when the others left."

At this point, another of the arrested, named OLIVER LOCKWOOD, was brought before the dying man, when the Coroner asked JACKSON the following question:

Q.—Jackson, do you know this man?

A.—Yes; I have seen him at the Engine House of No. 1, and also this morning in front of my house, throwing stones at me.

Coroner—Jackson, are you positive that this man Lockwook was one of the party that threw stones at you last night?

A.—Yes, sir, I am positive. I saw him there engaged in the attack. I cannot be mistaken, I know both of them.

Bernard McWilliams, another of the prisoners was brought before Jackson, and the same question was put, namely:

Q.—Jackson, do you know McWilliams?

A.—Yes, sir, by sight. I saw him this morning at my house. He was in company with the others, firing stones at me. I have known him about three or four years. I am positive that he was engaged in throwing stones at me this morning. I saw him in the act. I believe I am going to die.

Augustus Rich, (colored,) sworn—I reside in Stewart's alley; I was home this morning at the time the house was attacked; I was in bed, and got up to see what the trouble was; I looked out of the window of my room; I saw Patrick Lahey, Oliver Lockwood, Bernard McWilliams and two others; they were engaged in throwing stones at our door; they got out of stones and left, and came back a third time and continued throwing stones; I got my pistol and would have shot at them, but was persuaded not to by my wife; I am positive that Lahey, Lockwood and McWilliams were in the party; I saw them distinctly in the act of throwing stones; I have lived in Stewart's Alley five and a half years, and know these men; have seen them daily for some years past, and cannot be mistaken; the only reason I can assign for the attack is that about a week ago I was passing by the engine-house of No. 1, in Prospect-street, and was accosted by one of the foremen, who at the same time struck me with his overcoat, saying, "You black son of a ——;" I told him if he did so again I would shoot him; I then passed on about my business, and had nothing more to say to them.

Dr. George A. Harrison sworn: Am one of the surgeons of the Brooklyn City Hospital; I have examined the injuries of Daniel Jackson, and they are as follows: A compound fracture of the frontal bone, with comminution of the internal table; these bones were driven in upon the brain; the probability is that he will die; there is a chance, however, for his recovery.

The jury retired, after the examination of the above witnesses, and brought in the following verdict:

That the said DANIEL JACKSON came by his wounds by blows of stones thrown by PATRICK LAKEY, OLIVER LOCKWOOD, BERNARD MCWILLIAMS and two others, who are unknown to the jury.

On the rendition of this verdict the Coroner committed LAKEY, LOCKWOOD and MCWILLIAMS to the County jail to await the result of JACKSON'S injuries. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of the other parties.

THE COMMON COUNCIL AND THE DRAFT.—A meeting of the Common Council Committee was held on Saturday, when it was decided to hold a meeting of the Board on Wednesday evening next, to determine on the resolutions adopted by the committee heretofore, in relation to the exemption of militia and firemen from the draft. There appears to be some opposition to exempting these classes, and it is doubtful whether the money voted can be procured if they are exempted

IMPORTANT FROM JAPAN.

Rapid Changes of Policy by the Japanese—The Money Paid to England—Radical Differences of Opinion of Japanese Officials—Startling Movements—The Ports Closed and Foreign Communication Forbidden.

Correspondence of the Boston Traveller.

KANAGAWA, Japan, Tuesday, June 23, 1863.

Sudden and extraordinary political changes have detained this letter till this hour. They but indorse the confession that we daily know less and less of Japanese policy.

The representatives of the Gorojio and the Tycoon, after having acknowledged the justness of the British demand and signed a bond to pay the amount of money, £110,000 sterling, now repudiate their signatures and refuse to concede a point.

The old ultimatum of the Mikado to "wipe out and brush away the seven nations from the face of his empire," has been re-issued, and the above action is supposed to be their first step in their vain attempt to carry out the decree.

The Japanese having so unscrupulously broken faith and their most solemn engagements, the British *Chargé d'Affairs*, Col. NEAL, had no other course to pursue but to place the solution of affairs in the hands of the Naval Commander, Admiral KEEPER, which he did the 20th inst., and the Admiral has since notified that, if necessary, at the expiration of eight days, coercive measures will be employed by him, and confesses his inability to satisfactorily protect this place and carry out at the same time his instructions from the home government.

But the French Admiral has since issued a notification, to the effect that he is prepared to defend the settlement for a time against any attack of the Japanese, at all hazards, and to the last extremity. There is as yet very little excitement here, however, though everything valuable is being rapidly shipped.

There is no business of any kind doing with the natives, though, of course, every one is extremely busy. Our servants have not left us, and work goes on as usual; nor is there any appearance of a general stampede likely to take place among the Japanese. Indeed, in *this* particular, affairs are quite reversed. The truth is, they are kept quiet by order of the Jedo Government, which is really most desirous to pay the money and settle the difficulty with the foreigners.

But the Tycoon is in the power of the Mikado at Miako, and is compelled to send orders here not to pay to the "foreign fools," or lose his position, and even his life. STORS' BASHI-NO-KAMI, the guardian of the Tycoon, is expected to arrive at Yeddo to-morrow with great powers; and knowing their feeble condition for fighting and "brushing away" the foreigners, it may be that they will accept, even at the sacrifice of the Tycoon at Miako, the proffered aid of the English to put down the turbulent Damios. In this way war between the Government and foreigners will be averted, and the foreigners will assist to raise and strengthen the only party in Japan that, as far as we can learn, is favorable to them, the opening of the country and free trade.

The *Centaur* left for Shanghae *via* Nagasaki yesterday morning for the purpose, it is reported, of instructing the Nagasakians to evacuate. Hakodadi is naturally a strong place, easy to be defended, and there is probably a large *Russian* as well as English force there, which the Japs. are too wise to trouble. To add to our difficulties, the *Cormorant* has arrived from Shanghae, with rumors of reprisal having been made by the British on our shipping in the West Indies, and the probability of immediate war between England and the North United States. That such a dire disaster will not take place of course we all most fervently hope and believe.

P. S.—June 24—8 A. M.—"Ohayo."—What shall we have next? The Japanese are *now* paying an instalment of three lacks, (300,000) of the sum demanded in the British ultimatum! What causes this new dodge, or what is to follow no one knows; I don't. Peace—we *presume*. The *Ringdove* is to be despatched for Shanghae in an hour to countermand, it is reported, orders sent per *Centaur* day before yesterday! The *Rover*, a powerful steamer, is advertised for Shanghae immediately. It is quite possible that another change may take place in the intervening day or two.

LAST MOMENT, June 24—11 A. M.

Stor's bashi arrived at Yeddo last night. The money demanded has *all* been paid by the Japs. this morning. The Government has this moment informed officially the foreign Ministers that the orders of the Mikado, through the Tycoon, to close the open ports and all communication with foreign nations must now be carried out. This is a very polite invitation to evacuate the premises. To me it looks very much like a declaration of war. The English, on their part, will probably at once return the money and feel quite prepared to meet the Japanese half way. *Nous verrons.*

Indian Negotiations.

JULESBURGH, Nebraska, Saturday, Aug. 29.

Gov. EVANS and Major LOVE, Commissioners to treat with the Arrapahoes and Cheyennes, are here on their way to the treaty grounds, at the head waters of Republican Fork. The prospects are favorable of getting the council together.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
PHALON & SON, St. Nicholas Hotel.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

A Bad Breath, the Greatest Curse the Human family is heir to. How many lovers it has separated, how many friends for ever parted. The subject is too delicate; your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS" as a dentrifice night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. Price 50 cents. For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO., and all druggists.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Grover & Baker's
First Premium
SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

The Belleplain Village Association will hold a meeting THIS EVENING, at 151 Bowery, corner of Broome-st. Persons desiring to become owners of their own homesteads are invited to attend and learn particulars. JOHN S. MITCHELL, President.

Grand Opening of Fall Goods.—J. R. TERRY will open his Fall Styles of Hats, Caps, Furs, and Children's Fancy Hats, at his new store, No. 409 Broadway, five doors below Canal-st., on TUESDAY, Sept. 1, 1863.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place. (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

DIED.

ALLEN.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Aug. 29, at the residence of his brother, Horatio Allen, No. 25 Clinton-place, GEORGE F. ALLEN.

The funeral will take place from Grace Church, New-York, on Monday afternoon at 3 P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notification.

BUTTON.—On Saturday, Aug. 29, GEORGIA, youngest daughter of J. M. and Caroline A. Button, aged 2 years, 10 months and 7 days.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 353 6th-av., on Monday, (this day,) Aug. 31, at 2 o'clock.

COMSTOCK.—On Saturday, Aug. 29, of typhoid fever, contracted in the Pennsylvania campaign, Capt. WILLIAM K. COMSTOCK, of the 23d regiment National Guard State New-York aged 29 years.

Funeral will take place this day, (Monday,) Aug. 31, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 4 Lafayette av., Brooklyn.

☞ Portland (Me.) papers please copy.

DUSTAN.—On Saturday, Aug. 29, MARY JEAN DUSTAN, wife of John F. Dustan, and daughter of the late Robert Jaffray.

Her friends, and those of her husband, and of her stepfather, Rev. Dr. McElroy, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th-st., this day, (Monday,) Aug. 31, at 1 o'clock P. M.

FREEMAN.—On Saturday morning, Aug. 29, at South Orange, N. J., SOLOMON FREEMAN, aged 84 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Tuesday morning next, Sept. 1, at 11 o'clock. The train leaves New-Jersey at 8½ o'clock

FITZ-RANDOLPH.—On Sunday morning, Aug. 30, DAVID FITZ-RANDOLPH, Esq., of New-Brunswick, N. J.

The funeral will take place on Monday, Aug. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, in that city.

JANSSEN.—At Newport, R. I., on Tuesday, Aug. 25, MARY ANN JANSSEN, daughter of Gerhard and Mary Ann Janssen, aged 9 months and 22 days.

LOVELAND.—On Friday night, Aug. 28, at 11 o'clock, Mrs. MARGARET R. LOVELAND, wife of Oliver Loveland, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, on Monday, Aug. 31, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Washington-square M. E. Church, in 4th-st., between Macdougal-st. and 6th-av.

MURRAY.—On Saturday morning, Aug. 29, Mrs. ANN JANE MURRAY, aged 78 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son, Robert Murray, and her son-in-law, Titus Lefferts, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 107 Monroe-st., at 2 o'clock P. M., on Monday, Aug. 31, without further invitation.

MARKS.—On Saturday evening, Aug. 29, after a short and severe illness, MARY P., wife of Henry C. Marks, and daughter of the late J. Clitz Morrison.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Sept. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her mother, No. 10 Harrison-st., New-York.

NEWCOMB.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 30, Rev. HARVEY NEWCOMB, aged 60 years.

His funeral services will be attended at the house of his son-in-law, E. P. Baright, No. 56 Ryerson-st., on Tuesday, Sept. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

RICHARDS.—On Saturday evening, Aug. 29, after a week of severe illness, THOMAS E., eldest son of John and Elizabeth Richards, aged 27 years and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his father, No. 11 5th-st., on Monday, Aug. 31, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

TRACY.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Aug. 29, JULIA ELVIRA, daughter of Maria Angela and the late Samuel F. Tracy, aged 15 years and 3 months.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of St. Francis Xavier, 16th-st., near 6th-av., on Tuesday morning, Sept. 1, at 10½ o'clock, without further notice.

TIEBOUT.—In Mariner's Harbor, S. I., on Saturday, Aug. 29, ARCHIBALD MCL. TIEBOUT, eldest son of the late John Tiebout, of this City, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Sept. 1, from the house of his brother, Nicholas Tiebout, No. 308 Madison-st., at 2 o'clock P. M.

VAN WYCK.—At Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 29, GARETTA P. VAN WYCK.

The relatives and friends and those of her brother-in-law, Theodore Polhemus, Jr., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his residence, corner of 5th-av. and Carroll-st., on Monday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

WARING.—On Saturday evening, Aug. 29, Mrs. MARIA A. WARING, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 24 West 37th-st., on Tuesday, Sept. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

WILLIS.—In Laurens, near Columbia, S. C., on Saturday, Aug. 1, of consumption, MARY WILLIS, wife of Robert Anderson, daughter of Anson and Jane Willis, of this City, and grand-daughter of the late Joel Ketchum, aged 27 years.

☞ Plainfield (N. J.) and Kingston (N. Y.) papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 457.—Aug. 29, 1863.
49, 68, 46, 75, 67, 65, 14, 38, 34, 17, 55, 70.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 458.—Aug. 29, 1863.
52, 38, 62, 48, 22, 8, 27, 58, 73, 28, 15, 23.

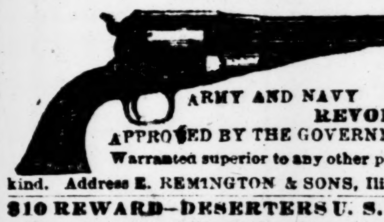
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY PER cent. premium paid for prizes. Information furnished. Highest price paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A GREAT MISTAKE.
A GREAT MISTAKE.
A GREAT MISTAKE.

There are a great many people who are in the habit of taking pills, who erroneously think that the pills or medicines taken which produce the most violent discharges from the bowels, and cause excessive pain, straining and tenesmus, are the best pills to take. This is a great mistake. The griping, straining, tenesmus is the result of the impure and inert qualities of the medicine that are carried to the lower bowels, and there induce irritation, congestion and inflammation; hence follows straining, piles, and frequent false calls to the water-closet. Avoid all such pills, and take RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Sold by RADWAY & CO., No. 37 Maiden-lane, corner of Gold, and sold by Druggists generally.

REMINGTON'S



ARMY AND NAVY
REVOLVERS.
APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.
Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind. Address E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

$10 REWARD—DESERTERS U. S. ARMY.
The reward of ten dollars ($10) will be paid to any person for the apprehension and delivery of a deserter at the headquarters of the nearest Provost-Marshal, as follows
A. A. Provost-Marshal-General, No. 106 Leonard-st.
Provost-Marshal First District, Jamaica, Long Island.
Provost-Marshal Second District, No. 26 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.
Provost-Marshal Third District, No. 259 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
Provost-Marshal Fourth District, No. 271 Broadway, New York.
Provost-Marshal Fifth District, No. 428 Broome-st., New-York.
Provost-Marshal Sixth District, No. 185 6th-av., New-York.
Provost-Marshal Seventh District, No. 63 3d-av., New-York.
Provost-Marshal Eighth District, No. 1,303 Broadway, New-York.
Provost-Marshal Ninth District, corner Broadway and 47th-st., New-York.
Provost-Marshal Tenth District, Tarrytown, N. Y.
ROBERT NUGENT,
Col. 69th N. Y. Vols., and A. A. P. M. General.

SPORTSMEN, TOURISTS AND ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.
POWERFUL AND BRILLIANT DOUBLE GLASSES.

Portability combined with great power in *Field, Marine, Tourists', Opera* and general out-door day and night double perspective glasses, will show distinctly a person to know him at from 2 to 6 miles. Spectacles of the greatest transparent power to strengthen and improve the sight, without the distressing result of frequent changes. The above, with all articles appertaining to the optical science, from the manufacturer,
SEMMONS, Oculists—Optician,
No. 669½ Broadway, New-York.

MARTIN'S LIFE CORDIAL.
THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY FOR CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOLERA INFANTUM, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, SUMMER COMPLAINT, PAIN AND CRAMP IN THE STOMACH, SOUR STOMACH AND HEARTBURN.
It relieves those disagreeable symptoms of DYSPEPSIA, NAUSEA, and RISING of FOOD after eating, and as a SOOTHING SYRUP for CHILDREN, it has no equal. It regulates the bowels, allays pain, and under its very SOOTHING effects the child gently drops into a quiet slumber, and awakes refreshed and invigorated. It is very pleasant to the taste, and children, instead of refusing to take it, cry for the medicine after once tasting it. Call for circular and read certificates from such men as Prof. N. P. Hill, of Brown University; Rev. Horace James, of Worcester, Mass., now Chaplain of the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, and Superintendent of Blacks, Newbern, N. C., officers in the army, and others.
N. B.—This article is warranted, even in the most obstinate cases, and Agents are particularly requested to pay back the money, where satisfactory evidence is given that the medicine has proved ineffectual.
Agents in New-York City:—
F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.
H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row.
RUSHTON & CO., No. 10 Astor House.
CASWELL, MACK & CO., Fifth-av. Hotel.
WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.
MARTIN & CO., Proprietors, Providence, R. I

THE GREAT
AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
NO. 51 VESEY-ST., NEW-YORK,
Will open a large assortment of TEAS, by the *Benefactress*, the last arrival from China, consisting of Moyune grades, at their usual profits, TWO CENTS (2 cents) above cost, on the 1st of September, 1863.

MME. DEMOREST'S
Grand Opening of Patterns of the Fall Fashion on TUESDAY, Sept. 1, at No. 473 Broadway, and all the branches. Elegantly trimmed patterns of all the latest, best and useful novelties for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Fall number of the *Mirror of Fashions* will be then ready.

MUSQUITO NETS,
MUSQUITO LACE,
all new styles of PATENT CANOPIES, RINGS and FRAMES.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 BROADWAY, New-York.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE XXIID Ward Republican Association will be held at their Hall, No. 687 8th-av., THIS EVENING, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Union and Republican Convention at Syracuse, on Sept. 2. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.
JOHN W. MARTIN, President.
JOHN FAHNESTOCK, Secretary.
In pursuance of the above call the following delegates were duly elected as delegates to the Syracuse Convention, to be held on Sept. 2: Isaac L. Egbert, Dr. Edmund Koch, John Fahnestock. And on motion of Isaac J. Disk, Christopher Risly, Addison P. Smith and John M. Sands were appointed as substitutes.
By order,
JOHN W. MARTIN, President.
JOHN FAHNESTOCK, Secretary.

MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS.—Splendid novelties. Useful and valuable information on the Fall fashions in the Fall number. Ready Sept. 1. Single copies, 25 cents. Yearly, $1, with valuable premiums. Postage on premiums, 2 cents. Address Mme. DEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway.

THE KNICKERBOCKER MONTHLY—Edited by KINAHAN CORNWALLIS. The September number is now ready. Mr. Louis Gaylord Clark appears at the "Editor's Table."

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

CATARRH

DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR,
—AND—
ALL DISEASES
—OF THE—
EYE, EAR,
—AND—
THROAT,
CURED BY
Dr. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the new Mode of Treatment." At his Office,

816 BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

NO. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR,

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON.
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ!

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 369 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

COLGATE & CO.'S
HONEY SOAP,
BROWN WINDSOR
GLYCERINE,
BATH AND PALM
SOAPS.

All the above are WARRANTED equal to any, and far superior to most of the imported.

For sale by nearly all the respectable Druggists and Perfumers in the
UNITED STATES.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS FOR FEMALES are the only remedies that can be relied upon for the removal of those obstructions which form the principal barrier to good health among both the married and the single. Price one dollar per box. Sold by all druggists. Principal depot, No. 81 Cedar-st., New-York City.

CATARRH

DEAFNESS

DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

And all Acute or Chronic Diseases of the

EAR

—AND—

AIR PASSAGES

TREATED BY

DR. LIGHTHILL,

No. 34 ST. MARK'S PLACE,

Office hours from 9, A. M. till 3, P. M.

TESTIMONIALS

of the following well-known parties may be seen at the office, and will be published in this paper occasionally. The gentlemen, by whom they are given, can be applied to personally for any information desired. Further testimonials and City references will be cheerfully furnished on application.

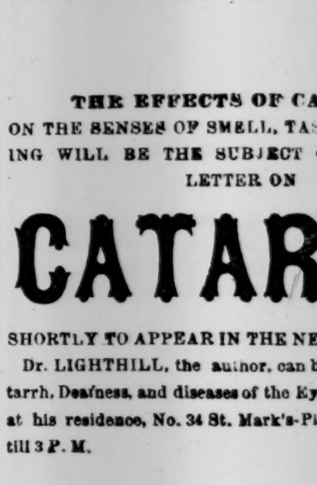
WM. H. RAYNOR, Esq.,
No. 6 Pine-st.
V. D. W. WEEKS, Esq.,
No. 12 Cortlandt-st.
Capt. WM. EDWARDS,
No. 95 East 34th-st.
(In reference to Mrs. Gouldy, of Newburgh.)
Rev. JOHN NOTT, D. D.,
Professor in Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.
J. BISCO, ESQ.,
No. 158 East 23d-st.
Rev. P. R. RUSSEL,
Lynn, Mass.
WM. H. WATERBURY, Esq.,
No. 740 Water-st., or No. 173 2d-st., Brooklyn, E. D.
P. E. NOLAN, Esq.,
Office of Erie Railway Co., foot of Duane-st.
JAMES CRUIKSHANK, LL.D.,
Editor of *N. Y. Teacher*, Albany, N. Y.
O. S. HOLLY, Esq.,
No. 42 Fifth-st.
JOHN MURDOCH, Esq.,
No. 197 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
H. C. POTTER, Esq.,
No. 78 Reade-st.
(In reference to his brother, Capt. O. O. Potter.)
THEOPHILUS ROESSLE, Esq.,
Proprietor Delevan House, Albany, N. Y.
G. LOEWENSTEIN, Esq.,
No. 175 Spring-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
NO. 41 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout the United States and Canada.



BALLOU'S
Patented
French Yoke
SHIRTS.
Warranted to FIT, and to be
CHEAPER
for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.
Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.
For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.
BALLOU BROTHERS, 403 Broadway, New York.

TO JOBBERS ONLY.
T. A. BROUWER,
(Late SMITH & BROUWER.)
Importer and Manufacturer of
NECK TIES.
46 *Murray Street.*

THE EFFECTS OF CATARRH ON THE SENSES OF SMELL, TASTE AND HEARING WILL BE THE SUBJECT OF THE THIRD LETTER ON

CATARRH

SHORTLY TO APPEAR IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Dr. LIGHTHILL, the author, can be consulted on Catarrh, Deafness, and diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat, at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-Place, from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M.

THE IMPROVED AMERICAN
CARTE PORTE.
Cheapness and beauty combined.
Everybody should have them.
Just introduced by
E. & H. T. ANTHONY,
No. 501 Broadway,
Manufacturer of Albums, Photographic Materials, &c.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.
CHECKS ON CITY BANKS received in payment.
INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for sale at market rates—
U. S. 6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.
SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
VERMILYE & CO.

AGENCY OF THE U. S. 5-20 YEAR 6 PER CENT LOAN.
OFFICE OF
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 WALL-ST., N. Y.

We are instructed to continue AS AGENTS to supply these Bonds AT PAR, interest in Gold, commencing at the time of subscription.

Orders accompanied by draft or current funds will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.,
BANKERS
and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.
Gold for duties at current rates.
Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.

It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS. NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

THE LA CROSSE, VIROQUA AND MINERAL POINT RAILROAD COMPANY.
CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 24, 1863.

Sealed Proposals will be received by this Company until 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the 1st day of October next, for the purchase of its First Mortgage Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, to the amount of Four Millions of Dollars ($4,000,000) for the construction of the road from Mineral Point to La Crosse, on the Upper Mississippi, bearing interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable in New-York on the 1st day of June and the 1st day of December, in each year, and the principal payable on the 1st day of December, in the year 1888; said bonds to be issued upon the completion of the road in sections of ten (10) miles each, and to bear date 1st day of December, 1863.

The Directors reserve the right to accept or reject any or all proposals which may be made for the whole or any part of said bonds.

The line of the road will be 90 miles in length, and will form the connecting link in the system of Railways, between Chicago, via the Galena and Chicago Union and the Illinois Central Railway and the Upper Mississippi and Red River of the North, connecting at La Crosse and Winona with the Southern Minnesota Railways, now in course of construction toward the Missouri River, and with the Winona, St. Paul and Pacific Railway, also in course of construction, and leading to the Red River of the North, and to Lake Superior, being the "Short Line Route" between Chicago and the British Possessions.

Proposals indorsed "Proposals for 7 per cent. Bonds," may be addressed to either of the undersigned at Chicago, to whom application may be made for Maps and Profiles, or particulars of the proposed railway.

WM. BREWSTER, President,
MERRIL LADD, Treasurer,
GEORGE W. COBB,
GEORGE KROUSKOP,
Executive Committee.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor, Aug. 28, 1863, entitled, "An ordinance to provide for the procurement of substitutes for certain citizens of the City and County of New-York, which have been or may hereafter be drafted to serve in the Army of the Union during the existing war and for other purposes."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's Office, on and after SATURDAY, the 29th of August, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively; and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before Sept. 1, 1864, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug 28, 1863.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1863.

The subscribers, having retired from the offices of President and Cashier of the Park Bank, (which position they have held since its organization,) have established themselves in the Banking Business, at No. 30 Wall-st., (in offices recently occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., Assistant-Treasurer United States.)

We are now prepared to receive accounts, and deposits with us can be checked for the same as with any of the City Banks.

Interest will be credited to our dealers on their daily balances on the 1st of January and July, at the rate of *three per cent.* per annum.

Particular attention will be given to collections on all accessible points in the United States and Canada, on the most favorable terms.

Orders for the purchase or sale of all kinds of Government or other securities will be attended to promptly.

HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st.
REUBEN W. HOWES,
CHARLES A. MACY.

EDWARD KING
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 4 Hanover-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,000,000 OF "RIOT DAMAGES INDEMNITY BONDS" of the County of New-York.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until TUESDAY, September 1, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the purchase, at not less than their par, of the whole or any part of the sum of One Million Dollars ($1,000,000) of "Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds," authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, approved by the Mayor Aug. 15, 1863, for the payment of damages for which the County has become liable under the provisions of Chapter 428 of the Laws of 1855, in consequence of the proceedings of the mob during the recent riot.

The said bonds will be redeemable on the first day of August, 1864, and will bear interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum.

The proposals will state the amount desired and the price per $100 thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer (at the Broadway Bank) within five days after the opening of the proposals, the sums awarded to them respectively, including the premiums thereon.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer, for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive Bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds," and the same inclosed in a sealed envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The Comptroller reserves, as usual, the right to reject any or all the bids, if the public interests should require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, August 24, 1863.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 27, 1863.

THE BANK OF TRUMANSBURGH (TRUMANSBURGH) has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers"—passed April 17, 1851.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1863.

HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, in pursuance of a resolution adopted by bondholders of this Company, at a meeting held July 3, 1863, are hereby notified, that on and after Monday, Aug. 24, they can, on surrender of their bonds at this office, receive certificates for $1,200 in the Preferred Seven Per Cent. Stock of this Company, secured by mortgage on its Railroad, for each of said bonds, and the coupons issued therewith.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

THE INTEREST DUE SEPT. 1, ON THE Mortgage bonds of the CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD CO.; also the principal and interest of the river line certificates due Sept. 15, will be paid at the office of WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., by H. C. KINGSLEY. No interest will be paid on the River Line Certificates after maturity.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD BONDS.—State of Ohio.—7 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds coupons payable 1st April and 1st October; principal payable in 1876. A limited number of these securities for sale by the undersigned. For further particulars apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South-st.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD GENERAL OFFICE, SARATOGA SPRINGS, August 21, 1863.

THE INTEREST WARRANTS DUE SEPTEMBER 1, on the bonds of this Company will be paid at the Bank of the State of New-York on and after that date.

WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY.—The transfer books of this Company will close on Monday, Aug. 31, and reopen on Monday, Sept. 7. By order.
J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP
WANTED BY
WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine-st.,
Corner of William-st.

INSURANCE STOCKS
Bought and sold on commission by
D. M. SEAMAN,
Real Estate and Stock Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.
(Late with Adrian H. Muller.)

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, JULY 31, 1863.—An installment of $30 on each share of the remaining Scrip Shares of this Bank is required to be paid on or before the 1st day of October next, with interest thereon from the 1st instant, which payment will then entitle the shareholders to receive the next dividend on full shares.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.
INCREASED CAPITAL.

Cash Capital $300,000
Surplus over .... $200,000 Assets over $500,000

This Company, with net assets amounting to more than half a million of dollars safely invested, is prepared to offer increased facilities to insurers against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation or transportation.

The attention of the public is directed to the peculiar advantages offered to the assured by this Company.

1. In having a cash capital all paid in and safely invested.
2. In the accumulation of profits forming a surplus of over two hundred thousand dollars, and constantly increasing and liable for the losses of the Company.
3. In the issue of 80 per cent. of the profits in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable annually in cash to customers on all Participation Policies.

Parties insuring with the above Company enjoy all the advantages afforded by a paid in and safely invested cash capital, with the economy and security of the mutual system.

No liability whatever incurred by the assured.

A liberal reduction in the premium made to customers preferring non-participation policies.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st and 8th-av.—Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from that date.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

DRY GOODS

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open at Retail, on
MONDAY, AUGUST 31,
THEIR FALL IMPORTATION OF
FRENCH AND BRITISH
DRY GOODS.
Their assortment is full, and selected especially for their City trade,
CANAL-ST.,
Cor. of MERCER.

DRY GOODS AT RETAIL.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Will open on MONDAY, Aug. 31,
THEIR STOCK OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
Consisting of
THE NEWEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES,
Of every description, all of which will be offered
AT THE
LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
Additions will be made daily to their Stock by steamers from Europe, and
PURCHASES AT AUCTION.
A large assortment of
SHAWLS, CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
will open on MONDAY, Aug. 31,
AT RETAIL,
a full assortment of
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
consisting of
LINENS, TABLE CLOTHS, DAMASKS, TOWELS,
LINEN SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS,
NAPKINS, TOWELINGS,
COTTON SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS,
of the
first manufacturers and cheapest prices.

CURTAIN MATERIALS,
AND FURNITURE COVERINGS.
FALL IMPORTATION.

We are now receiving an entire New Fall Importation of Curtain Materials and Furniture Coverings in

Brocade Satins,
Satins, plain all colors.
Brocatelles.
——, in brocades and single colors.
Moquettes.
——, French and English.
Tapestries.
——, from very high cost to low.
Plushes.

Reps, all colors.
Printed Worsteds.
Cottelines.
Tapestry Curtains.
——, borders wove in.
Cloth for Curtains.
Chintzes.
Worsted Damask.
Satin De Laines.

Gimps, Borders, Curtain Trimmings.
To which the attention of our Retail trade is invited.
PATON & CO., No 341 Broadway.

DRY GOODS AT RETAIL.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 Broadway,
Will open on MONDAY, Aug. 31, their stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
Consisting of the newest and most fashionable styles, of every description.
All of which will be offered at the lowest possible prices.
Additions will be made daily to their stock by steamers from Europe and purchases at auction.
A large assortment of
SHAWLS, CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer at retail,
MONDAY, Aug. 31,
Their first importations of
RICH AUTUMN DRESS GOODS,
REPS EPINGLINES,
EMPRESS CLOTHS, MERINOES,
REAL IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS,
ALPACAS, DELAINES, PRINTS, &c., &c.
In new and choice styles.
Broadway and 10th-st.

R. H. MACY.
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, LACE SHAWLS,
LINEN HDKFS, RIBBONS, MILLINERY, WHITE GOODS.
LINENS, FLANNELS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
HOSIERY, PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS,
MADE-UP UNDERCLOTHING.
N. B.—LADIES' AND GENTS' KID GLOVES, ONE DOLLAR A PAIR, EQUAL IN QUALITY TO ANY IN THE CITY.
R. H. MACY.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on MONDAY, Aug. 31,
RICH PARIS AUTUMN SILKS.
Also,
MOIRE ANTIQUE AND PLAIN SILKS,
In all the new shades.
Broadway and 10th-st.

CHEAPEST SHIRT STORE IN THE UNITED STATES.

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   666666666          1111111     $555555555555
  66666666666          11111      $5555555555
 66666   66666   F     11111      5555
 66666   6666          11111      5555
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DOLLARS.

SIX SHIRTS, made of Wamsutta or Wouregan Muslin, which is equal in wear to New-York Mills Muslin,
SIX FOR $14, and SIX FOR $15.
SIX New-York Mills Muslin SHIRTS, with extra fine Linen Bosoms and Wristbands, (best Shirt made,) for $18. This is cheaper by $6 per dozen than any other house.
Send for a Circular.
FREDERICK LEWIS, 655 Broadway.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA AND AMERICAN INDIAN STORE, No. 858 BROADWAY, between 13th and 14th sts. Second story is filled with goods from JAPAN, INDIA, CHINA, MANILLA and American Indians, not to be found elsewhere, viz.: PINEAPPLE goods and dresses new; do. plain white; SILKS, SATINS, SEERSUCKERS, CONCAN, CRAPES, BATHING SHOES, LACQUERED ARTICLES; elegant CHINA and TEA SETS; NEW French and Chinese feather Fans; American INDIAN fans with birds, and Bark work; Camphor and Sandal-wood Trunks and Boxes with suitable fancy articles for Europeans. Wholesale and retail. Catalogues sent per mail.

ZEPHYR WORSTED CLOSING OUT.—Eight thousand pounds at retail at wholesale prices. Ladies out of the City would do well to send their orders, as Worsted will be very high this Fall. Saxony Yarns, all colors, Canvas Needles, &c., &c. N. B.—A great variety of Hair Nets, Fans and Fancy Goods, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway.

BRIGGS' ALLEVIATOR, FOR CORNS, bunions, tender feet, &c., 25 and 50 cents per box. For inflamed bunions, festered corns, ingrowing nails, &c., use Dr. Briggs' Curative. Sold by druggists and sent by mail at 60 cents and $1 per box. Corns, bunions, bad nails, &c., cured without pain by Dr. J. BRIGGS surgeon chiropodist, No. 212 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale directed to me by Hon. Wm. Marvin, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at
PUBLIC AUCTION
AT
AT LAIMBEER'S STORE, No. 41 ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN.
ON
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1863,
AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
PRIZE STEAMER EAGLE,
Her tackle, apparel, furniture, &c., as she now lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.
Also,
PRIZE GOODS
From the following vessels:

Steamer EAGLE,	Schooner JULIA,
Steamer DOLPHIN,	Schooner FROLIC,
Steamer UNION,	Schooner W. Y. LEITCH,
Schooner REBEKAH,	Schooner EMMA AMELIA,
Schooner SEA DRIFT,	Schooner HARRIET,
Brig COMET,	Schooner A. J. HODGE,
Sloop RELAMPAGO,	Schooner FASHION,
Schooner RICHARDS,	

Consisting of
Aguardiente, brandy, brogans, buttons, bleached cloth, bagging, copperas, castor oil, cordials, cartridges, claret, cotton cards, candles, Castile soap, crockery, coffee, calf skins, cloth, drugs, dry goods, gin, hose, hardware, lead, leather, logwood, medicines, nails, olives, olive oil, indigo, iron, pins, paper, pepper, rum, rope, stationery, shoes, soda, shirts, soap, shot, steel, sardines, powder, quicksilver, tea, thread, tin, whisky, chronometers.

Catalogues of sale will be ready on Tuesday, Sept. 1, at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st.

The goods will be open for inspection one day before the sale.
T. W. CLAPP, Deputy U. S. Marshal,
Southern District of Florida.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS
ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY (Monday,) Aug. 31, at 12½ o'clock, at the
STOCK SALESROOM,
NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST.
For account of whom it may concern.

20 Shs. Long Is. Ins. Co. $50	10 Shs. Goodhue Ins Co $100
20 Shs. St. Nich. Bank. 100	10 Shs. Lamar Ins. Co.. 100
5 Shs. Atlantic Bank. 100	25 Shs. N. Y & N. H. R. R. Co. 100
168 Shs. Pat Gas Lt. Co. 5	
10 Shs. Lafyte. Ins. Co. 50	10 Shs. Beekman InsCo 25
10 Shs. N. WorldIns.Co. 50	20 Shs. Com'wth. InsCo 100
10 Shs. Col Ma. Ins.Co. 100	$400 Am. Fire Ins. Scrip of 1863.
5 Shs. Mechan. Bank, 25	

$2,000 Ohio R. R. Co. Land Grant 7 per cent. Bonds, $1,000 each.
$6,000 G. Western (Ill.) R.R. 1st mtg. 7 per cent. convertible Bonds, $1,000 each.
$2,000 United States 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes, $1,000 each.
$6,000 Brooklyn City 6 per cent., Bonds, due 1881, $1,000 each.

Next regular sale of Stocks and Bonds Thursday, Sept. 3, 1863.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER,
Office, No. 36 Pine-st.

On TUESDAY, Sept. 15, 1863, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, Nos 26 and 28 Exchange-place: Executor's sale of valuable stocks.—By order of WILLIAM E. DODGE, Esq., executor of the estate of ANSON G. PHELPS, the following valuable stocks, viz.:

2,467 shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. $50 each.
597 shares Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad Company, (leased to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company.) $30 each.
192 shares Warren Railroad Company, (leased to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company,) $50 each.
72 shares Great Western Railroad Company of Illinois. $100 each.
10 shares Bank of the State of New-York. $100 each.

Together with sundry bonds, &c., &c., particulars of which will be in the catalogue of the sale.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 1st day of September, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the UNION STORES, BROOKLYN, the cargo of the prize steamer GERTRUDE, consisting of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
ARMY BOOTS AND SHOES,
SHOE THREAD,
PAPER,
SODA ASH,
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
&c., &c.
ROB. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the third day of September, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at WHEELER'S STORES, ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN,
the cargo of the
PRIZE STEAMER "MEMPHIS."
consisting of about
340 Bales of Sea Island Cotton.
1198 Bales of Upland Cotton.
500 Barrels Resin.
2 Tierces Cotton Seeds.
1 Coil Wire Rigging.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on the 8th day of September, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Southern Naval Store-yard, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner HATTIE, consisting of 495 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, and 100 bbls. Resin. Also, at Union Stores, Brooklyn, — bales of Cotton.

AUG. 27, 1863. ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 8th day of September, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at noon, on board thereof, the prize schooner HATTIE, her tackle, &c.

N. B.—The above vessel now lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn.
ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
AUG. 27, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 2d day of September, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., at Hall's Yard, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner *Prince Leopold*, consisting of about 500 barrels Spirits Turpentine.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

ADN'L H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 2d day of September, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize brig *Delta*, consisting of about 2,500 sacks Liverpool ground salt.
R. MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
SPECIAL SALE OF BONDS—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Aug. 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st:

$2,000 Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, due April 1, 1882, Nos. 726 and 73., with coupons attached, from Oct. 1, 1859. $1,000 each.

$59,000 Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company second mortgage bonds, due Oct. 1, 1892, Nos. 367 to 384 Inclusive, and Nos. 396 to 415 both inclusive; and Nos 501 to 502, with coupons attached, from Oct. 1, 1858, $1,000 each.

$3,000 Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad Company second mortgage sinking fund bonds, due April 1, 1884, Nos. 131 to 136 both inclusive, with coupons attached, from Oct. 1, 1860, $500 each. The above being hypothecated.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. will be required to be paid to the auctioneer at the time and place of sale, and the balance next day, when the bonds will be delivered.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at Auction, on TUESDAY, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., for account of whom it may concern, a gray horse, 6½ years old, about 16 hands high, known as a half brother to Flora Temple, and considered very fast and very showy. The horse can be seen meantime at Wilson's stables, cor. of Bleecker and Crosby-sts.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
EXTRA LARGE SALE OF CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.—On TUESDAY, Sept. 1, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 724 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel, 263 carpets of every kind and description, embracing Wilton, Axminster, tapestry, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain, and as this sale is exclusively of carpets, it will afford a very favorable opportunity for the trade, as well as all others in want. Sale will be absolute and terms cash.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 27, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (less Government tax) on the Preferred Stock, and a dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (free of Government tax) on the Common Stock of this Company, be paid to the registered stockholders of the Company, on and after Aug. 25, at the office of Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

The transfer books will be closed on Aug. 15, and reopened on Aug. 25, 1863, and the dividend will be payable only to the stockholders registered at the United States Trust Company, New-York, on Aug. 15.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer and Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 1st September next. The transfer books are closed from date to 1st prox.

J. CAMPBELL,
Secretary and Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1863.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—STILL WORMS.—THREE LARGE copper and one iron worm, in excellent condition.
W. FINNEY & CO.,
No. 167 Water-st., Brooklyn.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—second floor.

METALS.—TIN PLATES, ROOFING PLATES and Sheet Iron of all kinds for sale by A. A. THOMPSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
502 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on Thursday, the 3d of September next, for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in New-York City:
Flannel Sack Coats, unlined.
Artillery Uniform Coats.
Knit Shirts.
Stable Frocks.
Bootees, sewed.
Sashes.
Canteens, tin, covered, complete.
Haversacks, complete.
Knapsacks, complete.
Bedsacks, double.
Bugles.
Cavalry Guidons.
Color Belts and Slings.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state quantity of the articles they wish to furnish and how soon they can make deliveries.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guaranty setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein, he will at once execute it and give bonds for the fulfillment of the same.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the articles bid for)" and addressed to
Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Dep. Q. M. Gen. U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR BOOKS.
BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 12, 1863.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until the 15th day of September next, for furnishing the requisite supply of books for vessels of the Navy, during the year ending on the 30th June, 1864.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Books," and directed to the Chief of the Bureau.

Lists of the books will be furnished on application personally or by mail, at the Bureau.

No proposals will be entertained from those not actual publishers or of regular licensed dealers in books; and the right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if for the interest of the Government.

The books must be supplied, as called for by order of the Bureau, and delivered with all reasonable promptitude to the designated Navy-yard or Naval Station, at the expense and risk of the contractor; and all books so delivered must be subject to the inspection of, and entirely satisfactory to, the Navigation officer receipting for them.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, as required by law.

OFFICE CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 24, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED by the undersigned, for the following articles, to wit:
Boots;
Bootees;
Shelter Tents;
Gray Flannel Shirts;
Knapsacks;
Artillery Jackets;
Cavalry Jackets;
Trowsers, Footmen's;
Forage Caps, (like sample at Inspection Depot in this city.)

Bids must explicitly state the quantity it is proposed to furnish, the time of delivery and the price, and a guarantee agreeing that the party making the bid, will enter into contract if an award is made to him, and signed by two responsible parties, must accompany each proposal, and guarantors must sign their own names.

All bids must be accompanied with a sample of the article offered.

The supplies must be delivered in good new packages, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Warehouses in this city.

Written contracts, of which this advertisement shall be made a part, will be entered into with parties to whom awards are made, and bonds required of them in sums equal to one-fourth the value of the goods contracted for.

Bidders are respectfully notified that samples of goods offered and left at the Inspection Warehouses, unless removed within ten (10) days after awards are made, will be considered as belonging to the United States, and sold at auction or sent to the Government Warehouses for issue.

Proposals will be received until THURSDAY NOON, Sept. 3, 1863, and the awards will be made on Saturday, Sept. 5, 1863, upon the completion of which, successful bidders will be notified of the acceptance of their proposals.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order Col. THOS. SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON, Captain and A. Q. M.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 Broadway, New-York.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, Sept. 12, 1863, at 11 o'clock,

For flagging four feet wide in Second-avenue, from Forty-eighth to Sixty-first-street.

For flagging and reflagging Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-ninth-street

For regulating and grading and setting curb and gutter in Eighty-second-street, between First and Second avenues.

For curb, gutter and flag and fence in Eighty-first-street, between Second and Third avenues.

For curb, gutter and flag in Fifty-eighth street, between Second and Third avenues.

For curb, gutter and flag in Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, between Third-avenue and East River.

For flagging in Manhattan-street, between Ninth-avenue and Hudson River.

For curb, gutter and flag in Fifty-fourth-street, from Second-avenue to East River.

For curb, gutter and flag in Avenue A, from One Hundred and Sixteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-second streets.

For curb, gutter and flag in Forty-fifth-street, from Fourth to Lexington-avenue.

For curb, gutter and flag in Forty-eighth-street from Lexington to Sixth-avenue.

For curb, gutter and flag in Second-avenue, from Sixty-first to Eighty-sixth-street.

For curb, gutter and flag, First-avenue, from One Hundred and Eleventh to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street.

For regulating and grading, and curb, gutter and flag, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, from Third-avenue to Eighth-avenue.

For curb, gutter and flag, Leonard and Church streets, southeast corner.

For flagging One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.

For regulating and grading Seventieth-street, from Broadway to Hudson River.

For Fire Telegraph, from Fifty-first-street bell-tower to City Hall, &c.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, Aug. 23, 1863.
CHAS. G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office until TUESDAY, 15th Sept. next, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing ANTHRACITE COAL for the War Department, to be delivered during the year commencing 1st October, 1863, and ending 30th September, 1864. Coal to be of the best quality Anthracite, for use of steamers; to weigh 2,240 lbs. to the ton, and to be subject to inspection. The Coal is to be delivered on board vessels in the port of Philadelphia or New-York, in such quantities and at such times as may be required, furnishing, if demanded, one thousand tons per day. In case of failure to deliver the Coal in proper quantity, and at the proper time and place, the Government reserves the right to make good any deficiency by purchase, at the contractor's risk and expense. The price must be for the Coal delivered on board vessels, on the terms and conditions above stated. Twenty per cent will be withheld from the amount of all payments, which reservation is not to be paid until the contract shall have been fully completed. Payments of the remaining eighty per cent, or balance due will be made monthly, or when the Department is in funds for that purpose. Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. No proposition will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee. Two or more sureties, in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, will be required to sign bonds for the faithful performance of the contract, and their responsibility will be certified by a U. S. District Judge, U. S. District Attorney or Collector. The right is reserved to reject all the bids, if considered to be to the interest of the service to do so.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Coal for the War Department."
(Signed) A. BOYD,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster U. S. Army.

CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15, 1863.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.—PROPOSALS are solicited and will be received at this office for the furnishing of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Pittsburgh, Penn., Philadelphia, Washington City, Syracuse, N. Y., or Indianapolis, Ind.

Proposals will be considered for the furnishing of horses in lots of not less than twenty-five (25.) The horses to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, compactly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Proposals must be addressed to Lieut.-Col. C. G. SAWTELLE, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Horses."

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OFFICE, July 24, 1863.

MAIL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN JAMAICA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—The Governor and Executive Committee will receive proposals up to the 8th of October next, from parties willing to contract with them for the conveyance in steam vessels of a monthly mail, between the City of Kingston, in this Island, and the City of New-York, in the United States of America, and *vice versa*, under the authority of the acts of this Island, 22 Vic. ch. 48, "to promote steam communication between this Island and the United States of America," and 23 Vic. ch. 11, an act in aid of the aforesaid 22 Vic. ch 48.

The terms and conditions, including the period for which the contract will be taken will be made known on application to Messrs. THOMSON, HANKEY & CO., Mincing-lane, London; JEREMIAH LEAYCRAFT, Esq., No. 60 Wall-st., New-York, or at this office.

Tenders for this service are to be addressed and sent to the Secretary to the Executive Committee, of Jamaica, Spanish Town.

OFFICE OF STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, September 2, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., for building a house, 116 Leonard-street, for the use of Engine Company No. 21.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.
—Dated Street Department, New-York, August 19, 1863.
CHAS. G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

PROPOSALS.

SMALL STORES, &c., FOR 1863-64.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, Aug. 15, 1863.

Proposals, sealed and indorsed "Offer for Small Stores," &c., will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 17th day of September next for furnishing and delivering (on receiving ten days' notice) at the inspection of Provisions and Clothing at each or either of the Navy-yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New-York; and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the number and quantities of the articles of Small Stores, Soap and Candles named and specified in the following classes, to be delivered in such quantities as may be required from time to time by the Chief of this Bureau, or by the commandants of those yards, respectively, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, viz.:

CLASS NO. 1.

300,000 lbs. *Salt-water Soap.*

The soap must be manufactured from cocoa-nut oil, and be of the best quality, denominated "White Salt-water Soap," and be delivered on thirty days' notice, in good strong boxes, containing twenty-five bars, weighing three lbs. each, and, after inspection, the boxes must be hooped at each end at the expense of the contractor.

CLASS NO. 2.

15,000 Jack Knives.
20,000 Spoons.
15,000 Forks.
5,000 Razors (in single cases.)
5,000 Razor Straps.
10,000 Scissors.
300,000 Needles, Sewing, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, drill eyed, betweens.
10,000 Thimbles, 8-10 and 9-10 in diameter.
3,000 Can-openers.
20,000 dozen D. E. Buttons.

CLASS NO. 3.

2,000 dozen Gilt Eagle Coat Buttons.
3,000 dozen Gilt Eagle Buttons, medium.
3,000 dozen Gilt Eagle Vest Buttons.

CLASS NO. 4.

10,000 Fine Combs, India Rubber or Gutta Percha.
10,000 Coarse Combs, India Rubber or Gutta Percha.

CLASS NO. 5.

10,000 Scrub Brushes.
10,000 Shoe Brushes.
10,000 Shaving Brushes.
5,000 Whisk Brooms.

CLASS NO. 6.

5,000 Hands Grass, for hats.
15,000 lbs. Beeswax, ¼ the cakes pure.
20,000 cakes Shaving Soap, not less than two ounces per cake.
20,000 boxes Blacking.

CLASS NO. 7.

16,000 Spools *Cotton*, of Nos. 12 and 16, 200 yards each, three cords equal parts.
5,000 pounds *Thread*, black and white, in quarter-pound packages, equal to Marshall's best quality, and in such proportions as may be required.
1,000 pounds *Silk*, sewing, blue black, pure silk, avoirdupois weight, (wrappers not included,) per ounce, in quarter-pound packages.
10,000 pieces *Ribbon*, hat, best French black, 12 yards to the piece; width 1⅛ inch, texture, 10 by 10 to 16 of an inch.
10,000 pieces *Tape*, white linen, four yards in length, one-half inch wide.
10,000 pieces *Tape*, black twilled cotton, six yards in length, one-half inch wide.
20,000 *Pocket Handkerchiefs*, cotton, 30½ by 28 inches, weight not less than 1½ ounces each, texture 8 by 8 to one-half inch.

CLASS NO. 8.

30,000 lbs. Mustard Seed, American brown.
20,000 lbs. Black Pepper, Malabar.
1,000 gross Bottles, octagon, for mustard and pepper.
1,000 gross Corks.

CLASS NO. 9.

100,000 lbs Stearine Candles.

The candles must be "sixes," of prime leaf lard stearine, 8-10 inches in length, exclusive of tip, six candles to weigh not less than 14 ounces 50-100, nor more than 16 ounces, and be paid for according to the actual weight, without reference to commercial usage; the melting point not to be less than 140 degrees Fahrenheit. The wick must be braided, and composed of 78 cotton threads of the best quality of No. 27 yarn. The candles to be delivered on thirty days' notice, in good boxes, containing about thirty (30) pounds each, and the box to be marked with the contractor's name and the weight of the candles.

All the articles named in a class must be included in the offer. All will be required within the fiscal year, and no excess of any article will be received under the contracts.

All the foregoing articles must be of the best quality, and conformable in all respects to the samples deposited at said Navy yards, and subject to such inspection at the Navy-yard where delivered as the Chief of the Bureau may direct: the inspecting officer to be appointed by the Navy Department.

All the articles to be delivered free of any incidental expense to the Government, in proper vessels or packages, and the price of each article must be the same at the respective places of delivery. Packages in which the above articles are delivered must be marked with their contents, and the name of the contractor, and be sufficient to insure their temporary safe-keeping.

The contractor must establish agencies at such stations other than his residence, that no delay may arise in furnishing what may be required; and when the contractor or agent fails promptly to comply with a requisition, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to direct purchases to be made to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the Navy-yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Two or more approved sureties, in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, to secure its performance, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with; eighty per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the Navy Agent within ten days after warrants for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the Navy Agents at Portsmouth, New-Hampshire; Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and at this Bureau.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846-'47, approved 10th of August, 1846,) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within ten days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. The Bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guarantee required by law; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the Navy Agent, District Attorney, or the Collector of the Port, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder has the license required by the act of Congress of March 3, 1863.

The attention of bidders is called to the samples and description of articles required, as, in the inspection before reception, a just but rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the sample and contract, receiving none that fall below them; and their attention is also particularly directed to the joint resolution of the 27th March, 1854, and to the act of 10th August, 1846.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, Seventh-st. Wharf,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity and grade of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interest of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS.
ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 19, 1863.

The undersigned invites proposals for furnishing this Department with material for the manufacture of Shelter Tents.

The material should be thirty-three (33) inches in width, and should not weigh less than six (6) nor more than seven (7) ounces to the yard, (running measure,) and may be either linen or cotton.

Persons making proposals are requested to state the minimum and maximum quantities they will supply, the time within which they will commence delivery, and the quantity they will deliver each week thereafter, and to send a sample of the material proposed to be furnished to this office.

By order of Col. THOS. SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON, Captain and A. Q. M.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. 14, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by this Company until 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the tenth day of September next, for the purchase of its coupon bonds, of $1,000 each, to the amount of ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, to meet, in part, the debt of three millions of dollars, which will become due on the fifteenth day of June next, bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, in the City of New-York, on the fifteenth day of June and the fifteenth day of December in each year, and the principal payable on the fifteenth day of December, in the year 1887.

Proposals endorsed "PROPOSALS FOR SIX PER CENT. BONDS" may be addressed to the undersigned, at this office, or at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, and may be for any amount not less than five thousand dollars.

The Directors reserve the right to reject any proposal and no conditional bid will be received.

A deposit of five per cent. on the amount must accompany each proposal. In the case of rejected bids this deposit will be returned without delay, and in the case of accepted bids, interest will be allowed thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the tenth day of September until the first day of October next, when the Bonds will be ready for delivery, on payment of the balance of ninety-five per cent. In case of failure to pay such balance, the deposit of five per cent will be absolutely forfeited to the Company. The first Coupon will be for the amount of interest ($12 50) to accrue from the first day of October to the fifteenth day of December next.

A sinking fund of two per cent. per annum on the amount of the loan will be applied to its reduction, or to providing means for its payment, in such manner and under such regulations as the Directors may from time to time adopt.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY offer a premium of $100 for the best Brake or Flax-dressing Machine for long line flax, to be operated on the Fair grounds at Utica from the 15th to 18th of September next. Those wishing to exhibit will address
COL. B. P. JOHNSON,
Secretary, Albany, N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DIST. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1863.

THE FOLLOWING SECTION WILL BE construed strictly. Any advice given or assistance rendered to a conscript, which may lead him or assist him in deserting, falls within the provisions of the law, and the offenders will be dealt with as the section prescribes.

JOEL B. ERHARDT,
Captain and Provost-Marshal Fourth Cong. District.

SECTION 25. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall resist any draft of men enrolled under this act into the service of the United States, or shall counsel or aid any person to resist any such draft, or shall assault or obstruct any officer in making such draft, or in the performance of any service in relation thereto, or shall counsel any person to assault or obstruct any such officer, or shall counsel any drafted man not to appear at the place of rendezvous, or willfully dissuade them from the performance of military duty as required by law, such person shall be subject to summary arrest by the Provost-Marshal, and shall be forthwith delivered to the civil authorities, and upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or by both of said punishments.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Fencing lots between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets and Madison and Fourth avenues; also, fencing lots at the northwesterly corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-first-street, and on the westerly side of Lexington-avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, and on Fifty-second street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on the westerly side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets; also, the six lots immediately in the rear of same, three of which front on Thirty-ninth-street, and three front on Fortieth-street; also lots known as Ward Numbers two thousand and thirteen, two thousand and fourteen and two thousand and thirty-seven in the same block; also, lots on the westerly side of Lexington-avenue, known as Ward numbers thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, fifty-six and fifty-seven in block number three hundred and forty-five, and Ward numbers sixteen, seventeen, fifty-six and fifty-seven, in block number three hundred and forty-six. Also, lots on the southerly side of Fifty-second-street, known as Ward numbers thirty, forty-one, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight and forty-nine, in block number three hundred and forty-five, and the lot on the northerly side of Fifty second-street, known as Ward number twenty-eight, in block number three hundred and forty-six.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHARLES McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WILLIAM A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT HOUSE, Aug. 24, 1863.

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE, EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, No. 1,303 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug 31, 1863.

THE BOARD OF ENROLLMENT OF THIS District will commence its sessions for the purpose of hearing claims for exemption on THURSDAY, Sept. 3, 1863, at 7 o'clock A. M., at these Headquarters, and will devote such hours and as many as may be necessary to accommodate persons having business with the Board.

The various blanks for exemptions can be procured at this office, and must in all cases be properly filled up and attested previous to their presentation. No blanks will be filled by the Board.

Persons claiming exemption on the ground of alienage will be required to produce the clearest and most undoubted testimony to entitle them to exemption under the law.

Persons enrolled in this Congressional District, and having a legal domicil therein, and who may have been improperly enrolled and drafted in any other, can procure certificates of enrollment from 5 to 6 o'clock P. M., daily.

Persons desirous of obtaining information can call at the same hours, and at no other.

BENJ. F. MANIERRE,
Provost-Marshal, Eighth District.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL,
Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN,
Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

ASTROLOGY.

A BONA FIDE ASTROLOGIST, THAT every one can depend on, is Mme. WILSON, who tells the object of your visit as soon as you enter her room. Mme. Wilson is the greatest astrologist that ever was known. She will invoke the powers of her wonderful science, and tell all the events of your whole life. Her predictions are so true, that they surprise every one that consults her. Some ladies may get a little timid, though they need not fear, for she practices nothing but what is reasonable to philosophers. All should consult this most wonderful and mysterious lady. Her advice has never been known to fail, and twenty thousand dollars reward to any one who can equal her in the above science. Mme. Wilson is in possession of the celebrated magic charms, which are ever certain in their effect. Truly may she be called a wonderful woman. No. 189 Allen-st., between Houston and Stanton, over the bakery. Fee for ladies and gentlemen, 50 cents.

THE GREAT AND REAL ASTROLOGER A. B. MAURICE, will unfold the meandering of the past, present and future, covering the whole field of all that relates to your happiness or misery through your whole life; he will bring success out of the most hopeless cases of any undertaking. All who consult him will have good luck through life. Fee—Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1. Hours until 8 in the evening. No. 1.6 Bleecker-st., near Wooster.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

FURNITURE WANTED.—ANY PERSON HAVING furniture in any quantity, carpets, mirrors, bedding, or any other goods suitable for housekeeping, to dispose of, may find a cash purchaser by calling on or addressing M. J. BENDALL, No. 211 Hudson-st., corner of Canal-st.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

PINE AND HARDWOOD TIMBER.

Eight million feet gang sawed Canada and Michigan pine, comprising a complete assortment of all thicknesses, from ¾-inch to 12 inches, and all sizes pine joists and timber. Five hundred thousand feet of dry walnut. Also, a large lot of dry oak, ash and whitewood. For sale on reasonable terms.

H. W. SAGE & CO.,
foot of East 32d-st.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The library and reading-rooms of this Association having been, during the Summer recess, thoroughly cleaned and improved, will be reopened on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 1, 1863. This occasion will be public, and the members and friends of the institution are invited to be present. Merchants' Clerks are especially requested to visit an institution particularly designed for their advantage. By order of the Board of Directors.

S. W. HARNED, Recording Secretary.

MEDICAL.

THE ALL-SUFFICIENT THREE!

TRIESEMAR, Nos. 1, 2, and 3—Protected by Royal letters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the "Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris," and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1 invigorates the exhausted, all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, even in the decline of life its rallying powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR No. 2 has superior properties in those cases where copavia or cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR No. 3 entirely eradicates all impurities; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury or any other deleterious ingredient. These admirable remedies are in the agreeable form of a lozenge. In tin cases at $3; four cases in one at $9, or four nine-dollar cases for $27, thereby saving $9. To be had of Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Immediately on receipt of amount, forwarded to any part of the world, securely packed and directed, according to the instructions of the writer.

Advice and medical aid as usual at the above medical establishment.

By special appointment, Triesemar is also sold by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send for a circular, or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diploma, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. LEWIS' CELEBRATED REMEDIES are mild and effectual in their operation, require no restraint in diet, loss of time or hindrance in business, possessing the power of eradicating every symptom of disease in its worst stages. One trial will convince the most skeptical of their surprising properties. Slight cases cured in two days, or prevented, if application is made in time. Office No. 7 Beach-st., between Varick-st. and West Broadway, New-York. Rooms arranged so that the patient sees none but the Doctor. Consultation and advice gratis. Charges moderate.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 16th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. WEST IS CONSULTED DAILY ON all diseases of a secret nature, at his private medical office, No. 27 Duane-st., between Chatham and Centre sts., and insures to those who may wish to consult him a safe and speedy cure, without mercury, hindrance from business or change of diet. Slight cases cured in 2 or 3 days. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females scientifically treated by Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, (near 29th st.,) New-York. Send a red stamp for ladies circular and escape quackery. Board provided.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some unfortunate patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

Teeth positively extracted without pain, by the Nitrous Oxide Gas. Instructions given to other Dentists.
G. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN, W. B. HURD, J. H. SMITH. Rooms at No. 22 Bond-st.

DR. HOYT, DENTIST.—NO. 907 BROADWAY, three doors above 20th-st., inserts beautiful sets of Teeth on his improved Atmospheric Plates, with or without extracting the roots. On Gold, as low as $25. Silver, $8. Platina, (continuous gum,) $30. Rubber, $10. Teeth filled with Gold, Silver and Amalgam. Artificial Bone Filling inserted without pain. Extracting, 25c. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are inserted. All work warranted.

RECENT IMPROVEMENTS ENABLE ME to make a set of TEETH as good as were ever made, strengthened by a gold plate as pure as coin, for $20 in gold. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 10 East 14th-st.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD. BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 60 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

SHIPPING

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
will be dispatched
FROM NEW-YORK,

On TUESDAY, Sept. 8, at 8 o'clock, A. M., precisely, and at intervals thereafter of about six weeks.
First Cabin, from.......$95 to $135
Second Cabin—State room berths, meals furnished at separate tables.......$70
Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second cabins only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare. Infants free.
Third Cabin—Intermediate state-rooms, passengers found with beds, bedding, table utensils, and good, substantial food.......$50
Steerage—With superior accommodations.......$30
☞ Prices of Cabin passage from Liverpool at same rates as above.
Price of Steerage passage from Liverpool.......$25
All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced Surgeon on board. For passage only, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
Passage Office, No. 26 Broadway.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st., N. Y.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent Steamship
HIBERNIA,
Capt. LEITCH,
will sail from BOSTON, for GALWAY, on TUESDAY, Sept. 8, to be followed by the ADRIATIC, from New-York, Sept. 22.
Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
First Cabin.......$70 and $80
Intermediate.......40
Steerage.......30
Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $25, $35, $75, $85, $105.
For passage, apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.
For freight, and other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
ARABIA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 19.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York Wed'sd'y, Aug. 26.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 2.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 9.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 16.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York Weds'y, Sept. 23.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.......80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.......65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE.......Saturday.......Sept. 5
CITY OF LONDON.......Saturday.......Sept. 12
CITY OF NEW YORK.......Saturday.......Sept. 19
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $25. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest
TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Brooking.	Friday, 14th August.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Milburn.	Friday, 28th August.
CAROLINA	2,978	Pearce.	

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.
They are fitted up for first, second and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:
First Cabin.......{ $90 / 75 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage.......35
Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NORTH AMERICAN,
Capt. BURGESS, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, Sept. 5.
Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $35 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States sidewheel steamship
EAGLE,
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL SIDEWHEEL STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, COMMANDER.
Having unavoidably been detained, will positively leave Pier No. 4 North River on TUESDAY, Sept. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. Price of passage, $60.
For freight or passage, having superior accomodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above Ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 12th September; MONDAY, 12th October.
Passage money to Nassau.......$45
Passage money to Havana.......50
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
☞ No Freight received on day before sailing.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on THURSDAY, Sept. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., the new side-wheel U. S. M. Steamship MORNING STAR, A. D. PERKINS, Commander; will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway. N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for New-Orleans on SATURDAY, Sept. 19.

EXPRESSES.

ALL GOODS, VALUABLES, OR BILLS FOR COLLECTION.
NORTH,
WEST, EAST,
SOUTH,
SHOULD BE SENT BY THE
HARNDEN EXPRESS
No. 74 BROADWAY.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PATENT SEAMLESS SACK MANUFACTORY FOR SALE.—The subscribers offer for sale their Patent Seamless Sack Manufactory, consisting of two cotton mills of ninety looms, and all the necessary machinery for manufacturing their patent seamless sacks, also a bleachery, printing press, together with their entire water power and tenement houses.

The sacks are manufactured under letters patent issued Oct. 30, 1855, with an improved addition thereto annexed July 8, 1856; another addition thereto annexed March 3, 1857. Two thirds of the patent is owned by the subscribers, and will be sold with the above-named property. The remaining one-third interest can be purchased at a reasonable price.

The above valuable and desirable property is situated in the village of Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, New-York State, one-fourth of a mile from the depot of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad, on the Kayaderosseras Creek, and will be sold at very reasonable rates.

A portion of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. Address
JAMES M. COOK & SAMUEL H. COOK,
Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE OLDEST STANDS for the drug and grocery business in Central New York; value of stock $12,000; the store is located in a prosperous city, which is the centre of a large agricultural district, and of extensive manufacturing interests; none but responsible parties need apply. Address M., Box No. 170 Times Office.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 32 East River (James-slip) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.
J. S. TUTHILL, Freight Agent, No. 5 James-slip.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.
NEW-YORK, May 26, 1863.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3½, 5, 6 and 7½.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. and 5 P. M. The 5 P. M. train will run Saturdays only; returning, leave Croton Falls 5:50 A. M. on Mondays. For White Plains, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. from White-st. depot. For Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 and 8:30 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 9:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also at Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 12:30, 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 5:30 A. M. and 7:05 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half-fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:30 and 8 P. M.; for White Plains, 8 P. M. Williamsbridge and White Plains trains stop at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6 10 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:42, 10:25 A. M., 12:40, 3:10, 5:40 and 7 P. M., stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 3, trains to and from New-York will run as follows: Going North, leave Long Branch at 7 and 11:10 A. M., leave Manchester at 5:50 and 10 25 A. M. Returning, leave New-York, foot of Murray-street, at 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. The boat leaving New-York at 6:15 A. M. will be discontinued, and there will be no evening boat for New-York. A freight train, with passenger car attached, will leave Port Monmouth at 6:15 A. M. for Manchester, Camden, and all stations on the main line, instead of 8:05 A. M. A freight train will also leave Long Branch for Port Monmouth at 4 P. M.
B. S. SEYMOUR, Gen. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED accommodation.—Leaves James-slip and foot of 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3:30 P. M. for Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train, at 9:15 A. M. from 34th-st., (stopping at all the stations) to Yaphank, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 2:45 P. M. Jamaica Accommodation Train from New-York, at 6:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

EXCURSIONS.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE side-wheel steamboats *Utica* and *North Shore* and the barges *Anna*, *Rhinebeck* and *Lexington*. Also Conway's Pleasant Valley Grove to let. Office No. 382 West-st., corner Barrow. HENRY MALLAN.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT IN a very small, unobtrusive family, to let, with board, to an invalid, or a lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY OF FIVE GROWN persons wish permanent board in a private family. Episcopalian preferred. Terms must be moderate, as the payment will be prompt. Address M., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—AN ELEGANT FRONT PARLOR with large bedroom adjoining, on first floor, suited for a first-class family. Private table if desired. Large front room on second floor with every accommodation. No. 8 University-place, corner of Clinton.

BOARDING.—VERY PLEASANT AND WELL-furnished rooms, with all modern improvements, suitable for gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, at No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARD—WANTED, FOR A LADY, TWO CHILdren and nurse; two rooms adjoining, if possible; location between 18th and 27th sts., and Lexington and 6th avs.; one room furnished, if necessary; terms not to exceed $25 per week. Address MRS. DUNCAN, care of C. S. Sloane & Co., No. 4 Hanover-st.

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH OR without breakfast and tea, where the refinements and privileges of home, which the advertiser mainly seeks, may be obtained. Address, with very full particulars, Box No. 616 General Post-office. References unexceptionable.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE procured for the Summer and Fall season in a commodious country residence, surrounded with shade and beautiful scenery, and handsomely located among the hills. Air is pure, healthy and cool. Liberal table, neat rooms, and piano. Reference required. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT POINT, L. I.—This house will be kept open until the 15th of October. It is pleasantly situated on the extreme end of the north point of Long Island, only a moment's walk to Long Island Sound or Gardiner's Bay. Good fishing may be found at this point during the month of September. Boats and cars from James Slip. Terms moderate. Send for circular.
T. V. PARSONS & SON, Proprietors.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Dealers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

AT NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE YOU WILL find blank books, writing papers and stationery articles, at moderate prices. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers and Printers.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES OF BRITISH BARK QUEEN MAB.—Consignees of goods to order will please make themselves known to the subscribers, and call on Messrs. LAWTON & WALKER, No. 62 Wall-st., and sign the average bond.
It is expected the goods will be delivered in a day or two. (Signed.) ALLEN HAY, No. 33 Broad-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A DELIGHTFUL cottage residence with stable, carriage-house, and servants' rooms, evergreen-house, summer-house, and grape arbor, fruit, splendid vines in full bearing, 12 full lots; overlooking the bay, Staten Island, &c.; filled with all kinds of the choicest fruit-trees—apples, pears, cherries, currants, gooseberries, flowers, and vegetables; desirable society; churches, schools, markets; most healthy, and only 15 or 20 minutes from the ferries; cars every five minutes. Price, $7,000, or with two cottages attached, with full lots, rented to old and respectable tenants, $9,000; never-failing supply of pure spring water. For further particulars apply to CONRAD FOX, Esq., No. 81 Barclay-st., N. Y. Terms quite easy.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SALE.—The large and commodious new building in the town of Somers, Westchester County, forty miles from New-York City, containing some thirty odd rooms, well adapted for a YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, is offered by the proprietor on easy terms. The location is one of the healthiest in the country, scenery beautiful, and only 1½ miles from the Harlem Railroad. Post-office, telegraph station, Episcopal and Presbyterian churches within five minutes' walk. A beautiful orchard, together with five to ten acres of land, will be sold with the building. For further particulars apply to J. B. YOUNG, No. 12 Chambers-st., where plans of building may be seen.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 53x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to
RIDLEY WATTS, Executor, No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE, OR TO LEASE—THE PLOT OF ground on Newtown Creek, recently occupied by the undersigned for an oil refinery. There is a fine chimney and boiler in perfect order, and bricks enough to rebuild a factory. A good water front and dock, and easy of access from the City, by ferry and railroad, in thirty minutes. HEYE BROTHERS, No. 39 Broad-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, all modern improvements, 20x50 feet, situate between 5th and 6th avs., in 24th-st. Price $10,000. Terms easy. Apply to J. S. MOON, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS dwelling-house, situated in 29th-st., near 4th-av. House 3 stories, 20x50 feet, built in the best manner, with all the modern improvements. Lot 20x98.9. Possession immediately. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS TENEMENT property No. 28 Scammel-st., consisting of one 5-story building (nearly new) in the rear, and one 3-story building in front. Inquire at No. 365 Grand-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY COTTAGES—ONE HOUR'S RIDE from the City. Economy, health and longevity. Now is the time to build cheaply, and be ready by Spring. Lots to lease for a term of years, or for sale on bond and mortgage, free of interest until after 1st of May. Situation pleasant, genteel and healthy. Models already erected. For particulars apply at No. 75 Liberty-st., next Broadway.

FOR SALE IN ORANGE, N. J.—A FURnished house, situated on Main-st., within three minutes' walk of the Brick Church Station. The house is well shaded, and the garden contains a great variety of fruit. Terms easy. For particulars, apply on the premises, or to HENRY SANGER, at Nos. 105 and 107 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., A DESIRABLE place, situated on the mountain side, between North and South Orange, containing about 2¼ acres of land, fine house, barn and outbuildings; garden stocked with the choicest varieties of fruit. Address, for particulars, S. T., Post-office Box No. 1,949.

FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence for sale, near Cornwall Landing, N. Y., embracing some of the finest views of that famed locality. For information, apply to GEO. S. COE, Esq., American Exchange Bank, New-York City; S. W. FULLERTON, Esq., Newburgh, N. Y.; or to Mrs. H. C. HUSSEY, on the premises.

FARMS.

A FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING 66 acres, in a good state of cultivation, situated at the Craigville depot, on Newburgh branch of the Erie Railroad; a fine, healthy part of Orange County; communication with the City several times a day, by railroad or Hudson River; if desired, a part will be sold with the buildings and improvements; a very desirable country residence, suitable for City boarders; the remaining part consists of all the land about the depot (except one lot;) title indisputable; part of the purchase money may remain on the land. Address M. SEARS, Craigville, Orange County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—A FARM of 103 acres, in the town of Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., 16 miles from the City Hall, and 2 miles from Kingsbridge, land handsomely rolling, well fenced and watered, and in good order; situation elevated, healthy, central and convenient, having near and easy access to depots on three different lines of railroad, viz.: the Harlem, the New-Haven and the Hudson River. A most favorable opportunity for investment. Terms easy. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 165 Front-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—A FINE FARM OF 40 acres, situated within two miles of North Englewood, on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. Said farm is under a high state of cultivation; plenty of fruit and good water; would be exchanged for property in this City. Address JOHN D. OTTIWELL, No. 189 3d-av.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY, BASEMENT AND under-cellar brick house in 73d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., near Central Park and 3d-av. railroad. The house is new, and the street nearly all built up; will be rented at a low rate till May next. Apply to WILLIAM H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

HOUSE TO LET—NO. 52 MORTON-ST., NEAR Hudson, to a private family only. House modern, convenient, and in complete repair; neighborhood unexceptionable. Possession immediately. Apply to J. ROMER, No. 174 West-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—FROM 1ST OCT. TO 1ST of May, with privilege of further term, a four-story furnished house (not English basement) between 9th and 40th sts., and Lexington and 7th avs. It would be agreeable, but not essential, to board the owner as an equivalent for rent. Address immediately, stating terms, &c., Mrs. HENRY IRELAND, Yonkers.

SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED from about the 1st of October to 1st May, by a careful tenant. References given. Rent at not over rate of $1,000 a year. Address, stating location, etc., Box No. 172 New York Post-office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE IN ASTORIA A beautiful cottage, with one quarter of an acre or more land; would be preferable in a genteel neighborhood. Address, naming price and full particulars, S., Box No. 168 *Times* office, for three days.

WANTED—A LARGE FIRST-CLASS FURnished house, for the Winter, by a private family. Location between 9th and 30th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Applicants, stating size of house and price, address Box No. 3,301 Post-office.

WANNTED—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, AN entire second floor, with bath-room, (unfurnished preferred) with a private table, for a small family. Address D. A., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

ROOM WANTED—WITHOUT BOARD, IN A private family, on moderate terms. Address, stating full particulars as to price, &c., WILLIAM, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.
THE BEST SOAP IN USE.
E. MORGAN'S SONS'
PEARL
MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS.
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

CONTINUED EXCITEMENT.
THE SIOUX AND WINNEBAGO
INDIAN CHIEFS,
INDIAN CHIEFS,
INDIAN CHIEFS,
WARRIORS AND SQUAWS,
are attracting thousands upon thousands, daily, to the Museum. Everybody wants to see
THESE WILD CHILDREN OF THE FOREST
who, though representatives of
THE WARLIKE TRIBES
of the wilds of Minnesota, are, and always have been
STEADFAST FRIENDS OF THE WHITES.
They are splendid specimens of their respective tribes, and in seeing them, and their performances, one sees
THE INDIAN AS IN HIS NATIVE WILDS,
and witnesses all his peculiarities and
KNOWS THE INDIAN LIFE
as well as if he had visited them in
THEIR WIGWAMS IN THEIR NATIVE WILDS.
They are on exhibition EVERY DAY AND EVENING, and at intervals and on the stage
DURING EACH DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT
give a selection from the following characteristic representations of their habits and customs.
RECRUITING DANCE, with Song of Persuasion, and Patriotic Speech by Big Winnebago.
WAR DANCE, with Song of the War Trail.
SCALP DANCE, with Song of Victory.
CORN DANCE, with Song of Thanksgiving.
PIPE DANCE, with Song of Peace and Good Will.
HUNTING DANCE, with Song of the Chase.
MOCCASIN GAME, the favorite method of gambling, the Indians being the greatest gamblers in the world.
Also, to be seen at all hours,
THE MONSTER PYTHON,
THE DRAGON OF THE EAST!
nearly allied to the Boa; but
THE LARGEST OF THE SNAKE SPECIES
ever seen
ON THE NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT.
AUTOMATON WRITER.
THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
A DOMESTIC CAT NURSING TWO MINKS.
The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, &c.
In addition to these unparalleled attractions,
THE SUMMER DRAMATIC COMPANY,
under the direction of that popular and talented actor,
C. W. CLARKE,
SYLVESTER BLEECKER, Stage Manager,
composed of such talented artists as Mr. E. LEVICK, Mr. J. BRIDGMAN, Mrs. J. J. PRIOR, Mrs. FRANCE, Miss JENNIE WALTERS, Mlle. LOUISE, &c., &c., give
SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
at 3 and 7¾ o'clock, consisting of the very amusing Comedy,
A WIFE FOR HALF AN HOUR,
and the laughable Farce,
ONLY A PENNY.
DANCE.......by.......MLLE. LOUISE
Making the best dramatic entertainment to be found in the City, and all for 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

STEREOPTICON AT IRVING HALL.

GREAT AND CONTINUED SUCCESS.
Third week of this wonderful exhibition.
EVERY NIGHT.
A NEW AND VARIED PROGRAMME
OF
SCENERY IN THE OLD AND NEW WORLD.
Local Views and beautiful statuary. Tickets, 25 cents. Family tickets, admitting six persons, $1.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.

STEREOPTICON FOR SALE. (NEW.)—One of Queens, best; also, 150 finest foreign stereoscope pictures on glass, with other fixtures, for a first-class exhibition, will be sold below market value.
H. E. GILBERT, No. 36 Dey-st., Front office, first floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A PRIvate family by a first-class cook. Understands American and French cooking. Has over seven years' city reference. Is able to take charge of marketing if required. Apply for two days at No. 65 West 20th-st., upper bell.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant woman a situation as good plain cook, and would assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; does the coarse washing; wages $9. City or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST CLASS COOK in a private family. One who understands all branches of cooking. Apply at No. 78 West 20th-st. Best of City references given.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A PRIvate family as first class cook. Understands American and French cooking. Apply at No. 188 East 36th-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a neat, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; is an excellent baker; or as chambermaid and fine washer: wages $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG tidy Protestant woman wanted as first-class cook and laundress for a small family in the City; none need apply except those having the best recommendations as to character and capacity. Apply at No. 307 4th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, &c.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl to do general housework, or as waitress; has lived with her last employer five years, to whom she refers. Call at No. 370 Greenwich-st.

MALES.

AS SALESMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION AS salesman in a dry-goods house or as general clerk in any good mercantile business, by an experienced young man who can give first-class reference. Address SALESMAN, care of the Merchants' Clerks Registry Office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation as book-keeper or assistant, or as general clerk in any good mercantile business, by an experienced man, who can give the best of reference. Address OMEGA, care of the Merchants' Clerks Registry Office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS GARDENER—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a young Englishman of three years' experience in this country, thoroughly versed in all branches of his profession. Address for two days, A. B., FLEMING & DAVIDSON'S Seed Store, No. 67 Nassau-street, New-York.

AS GARDENER—WANTED, A SITUATION AS first-class gardener by one who understands his business in all its branches, and would superintend a farm; is an Englishman; has a wife and small family. Address, for two days, J. N., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted by a competent single man as coachman and groom; is willing to make himself generally useful, or will take a groom's situation. Good groom and good driver, with good references for the City or country. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable young man, as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly, and will be found willing and obliging. Address J. L., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a young man, as coachman and groom; understands his business perfectly well; would like the situation in a private family; a country situation preferred. Apply at No. 31 Roosevelt st.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED AS coachman, by a respectable single man, who has had long experience in this City. Can be seen at No. 410 Broadway, Mr. Lawrence's coach factory.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable Protestant young man, as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business in that capacity; has the best of reference from his last employer. Call or address J. H., No. 543 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WITH GOOD CITY REFERENCE, a situation as entry clerk or assistant book-keeper in an importing house. Address, S. NORTH, Box 2,966 Post-Office, New-York.

HELP WANTED

A COOK—WANTED—A GOOD FEMALE COOK to go a short distance in the country. One who understands making bread, cake, pastry, &c. Call at No. 51 East 23d-st., between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. on Wednesday, Sept. 2.

WANTED—FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY, to ship for one year, first and second class firemen, able and ordinary seamen, coal-heavers and land-men; three months pay advanced. Apply at No. 57 West-st., corner of Rector-st., to D. L. PEARL.

SALESMAN WANTED IN THE FANCY dry goods and dress trimming business; one who has a large acquaintance and can influence cash or short time trade, and has had experience in the business. Address Box No. 209 Post-office, with particulars and reference.

A BOY.—A DRY GOODS COMMISSION HOUSE wants an intelligent and well educated boy, 16 to 18 years of age, who lives with his parents. Apply at No. 16 Murray-st.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRYGOODS house, a young man, 18 to 22 years old, who is familiar with the business. Address Box No. 2,040 Post Office, with name and reference.

A SALESMAN WANTED—A COMPETENT young man, who has had experience, to travel for a wholesale hat house. Address Box No. 2979, with terms and reference.

WANTED—A DOZEN GOOD CASH BOYS, WHO reside with their parents. Apply at ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.'S, Canal, corner Mercer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of CHAMBERLIN & SCHENCK, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. N. Chamberlin will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1863.
N. CHAMBERLIN,
F. H. SCHENCK.
The commission business will hereafter be continued by N. CHAMBERLIN & CO.
N. CHAMBERLIN,
A. P. VANDENBERGH.

SUBSTITUTES WANTED—AND THE HIGHest bounty paid. Those wishing to go will find it greatly to their advantage to call and see us (before engaging elsewhere) at No. 87 West-st., corner of Albany, up stairs. Also, a number of men for the navy wanted.
HENRY JAMES, Agent.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

UNDER DIRECTION OF MR. HUMPHREY BLAND.
Treasurer..Mr. W. A. MOORE | Leader..Mr. E. MOLLENHAUER.
THIRD WEEK OF
MRS. D. P. BOWERS,
THE GREAT AMERICAN ACTRESS,
Who has achieved an unparalleled success, and
FIRST WEEK OF AN ENTIRELY NEW DRAMA,
BY
JOHN BROUGHAM, Esq.,
Founded on Miss Braddon's popular novel of
"LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET,"
Written expressly for Mrs. D. P. BOWERS,
And entitled the
MYSTERY OF AUDLEY COURT,
In which will be produced the celebrated
GHOST EFFECT!
In the form of
APPARITIONS.
Now attracting crowds in Paris, in the French version of the same Play, to witness these
SPECTRAL ILLUSIONS.
The management has the pleasure to announce that he has specially engaged, for this occasion,
Mr. LAWRENCE P. BARRETT.
Mr. W. H. NORMON, from Wallack's Theatre.
Mr. H. WALL, from Laura Keene's Theatre.
Mrs. MARK SMITH,
In addition to the usual excellent Company.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Aug. 31, 1863,
Will be performed, for the first time in this City, an entirely new drama, in four acts, by
JOHN BROUGHAM,
entitled
THE MYSTERY OF AUDLEY COURT,
And founded upon Miss M. A. Braddon's popular novel of
LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.

LADY AUDLEY	MRS. D. P. BOWERS
ROBERT AUDLEY	MR. L. P. BARRETT
Luke Marks	Mr. W. H. Norton
George Talboys	Mr. A. H. Davenport
Sir Michael Audley, Bart	Mr. T. E. Morris
Doctor Dawson	Mr. H. Russell
Capt. Maldon	Mr. F. Rea
Sir Harry Towers	Mr. H. H. Wall
Benson	Mr. H. James
Alicia Audley	Mrs. H. Bland
Phœbe Marks (her first appearance)	Mrs. Mark Smith
Mrs. Dawson	Mrs. Harrison
Mrs. Oakleigh	Miss Flynn
Miss Motley	Mrs. J. R. Scott
Miss Oakleigh	Miss Henry
Mary	Mrs. Almy

The Scenery.......by.......Mr. W. Wallack and assistants.
SCENERY AND INCIDENTS.
ACT I—BEFORE THE STORM.
SCENE 1.—Homeward Bound. SCENE 2.—An apartment in Audley Court—"Hidden Relics." SCENE 3.—Drawing-room in Audley Court—"The Price of Crime."
ACT II—A YEAR AFTER.
SCENE 1.—Lady Audley's Boudoir—"A Speaking Likeness." SCENE 2.—Interior of the Castle Inn—The Secret Power. SCENE 3.—The Lime Tree Walk—"Silenced Forever." SCENE 4.—Interior of the Castle Inn—"Hide and Seek." SCENE 5.—Drawing-room in Audley Court—"Mated."
ACT III.—THE AVENGER.
SCENE 1.—Capt. Maldon's Lodging—"Another Link." SCENE 2.—Garden at Audley Court—"Steeple Chase Courtship." SCENE 3.—Drawing-room in Audley Court, "Duel to the Death." SCENE 4.—Interior of the Castle Inn—"The Warning."
ACT IV.—RETRIBUTIVE JUSTICE.
A NOVEL SCENE,
Embodying the Effects now being produced in London and Paris, realizing the Most Wonderful
SPECTRAL ILLUSION
Ever yet Witnessed.
"THE MYSTERY SOLVED!"
Doors open at 7½; performance commence at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.......Mr. Wm. Wheatley.
OPENING OF THE
REGULAR FALL AND WINTER SEASON.
The Manager congratulates himself that he has entered into an engagement for a limited period with the
GREAT AMERICAN TRAGEDIAN,
EDWIN FORREST,
Who will make his
FIRST APPEARANCE ON
MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 31,
In his powerful rendering of the character of the
CARDINAL DUKE,
In Bulwer's vigorous and romantic drama,
RICHELIEU,
Which will be produced with every advantage
SCENERY AND COSTUME,
And supported by a
CAST OF REMARKABLE STRENGTH.
Including
MR. J. McCULLOUGH.......as.......DE MAUPRAT.
MR. L. R. SHEWELL.......as.......BARADAS.
MRS. J. H. ALLEN.......as.......JULIE.
Conductor, Mr. HARVEY B. DODWORTH.
TUESDAY EVENING,
For the first time,
The new drama of
NARCISSE;
OR, THE LAST OF THE POMPADOURS;
Which has been for many weeks in preparation, with new Scenery, new Dresses, and new appointments.
DANIEL E. BANDMANN
In the part of Narcisse.
WEDNESDAY,
THE SECOND APPEARANCE OF
EDWIN FORREST.
Seats secured at the Box office
THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S. WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7½; begins at 8; over before 10½ o'clock.
FOURTH WEEK OF THE
GREAT SPECTRAL ILLUSION.
UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS
OF THE
GHOST. GHOST.
GHOST! GHOST!
G
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GHOST
S
T
GHOST! GHOST!
GHOST. GHOST.
THOUSANDS
during the past three weeks have
NIGHTLY TESTIFIED
to the
SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE AND PERFECTION
of the
REMARKABLE SPECTRAL PHENOMENON,
as produced at this elegant and popular establishment. It is acknowledged to be the
GREATEST TRIUMPH
OF
SCIENCE AND ART
ever presented to the public.
CROWDS GO AWAY EVERY EVENING,
unable to obtain seats to witness
THE WONDERFUL APPARITIONS
in Mr. Watkins' romantic play,
TRUE TO THE LAST.
Mrs. H. WATKINS.......as.......HONORA PAULE

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

RAVEN & BACON.

Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes. Warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y. The long experience and the many facilities we possess, enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

CALENBERG & VAUPEL'S
NEWLY IMPROVED
Overstrung Grand and Square PIANOS are now considered, by the best judges, as superior to any other made in this country. Warranted for five years.
Warerooms No. [illegible] Bleecker-st., corner of Greene-st., second block west of Broadway.

MEETINGS.

TWELFTH WARD PUBLIC MEETING.—Eighth-avenue Railroad to Harlem River. Citizens and property owners are invited to attend a meeting to be held at Mr Funk's Lyon Brewery Hotel, corner of 9th-av. and 108th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 1, at 7½ o'clock. By order of
THOMAS MANSON, President.
A. N. LEWIS, D. H. KNAPP, } Secretaries.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION IS WANTED OF MICHAEL WHELAN, PAT WHELAN, and JOHN WHELAN, of Ballinasill, Queen's county, Ireland, by their brother, EDWARD WHELAN, Cold Spring Harbor, Suffolk County, L. I.

THE SECOND ANNUAL FESTIVAL
Of the
AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION,
In aid of the
WIDOWS, ORPHANS AND DISABLED SOLDIERS
Connected with the Order, will take place at
JONES' WOOD,
ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1863.
MUSIC BY ROBERTSON'S BAND.
Tickets 25 cents.

FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS.
The Academy of Music is now open for the reception of articles, from 8 o'clock A. M. until dark. A Committee will be in attendance to appropriate space and locate the various articles to be exhibited. To prevent confusion, which may arise from the number of applications made, those who have already applied for space are requested to occupy it as soon as possible. By order of the Managers,
WM. H. BUTLER, Chairman.
WM. S. CARPENTER, Vice Chairman.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.
Members can procure their tickets at the Box office of the Academy of Music.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

The Recent Presentation of a Sword to Gen. Meade.

An Interesting Occasion in the Camp of the Pennsylvania Reserves.

Speeches of Gen. Crawford, Gen. Meade, Gov. Curtin and Others.

A TESTIMONIAL TO GENERAL SEDGWICK.

THE DOOMED DESERTERS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, SATURDAY, Aug. 29, 1863.

The dull monotony of this Summer camp life has been agreeably broken within the past few days by the occurrence of one or two of those pleasant occasions which are not only agreeable in themselves, but serve to bind anew and with still stronger ties the affections of the soldiers to their leaders.

The first occurred on Wednesday at Warrenton, when an elegant horse, sword, and set of equipments were presented to Gen. SEDGWICK, by the officers of his old command, the Second division of the Second Army Corps. I regret that I did not return to the army in time to be present on this occasion. I am assured it passed off in a spirit worthy of the gift and its recipient. Capt. GEORGE B. CORKHILL, of the Second corps, made the presentation speech, peculiarly fit and appropriate, which was replied to in like terms by Gen. SEDGWICK.

Yesterday was honored with another occasion similar in its nature. Gen. MEADE was the recipient of an elegant sword, belt and spurs, at the hands of the officers and men of the Pennsylvania Reserve corps, once under Gen. MEADE's command, but now commanded by Gen. CRAWFORD.

The presentation took place at the latter's headquarters, and drew forth a large concourse of officers, among them some of the most distinguished in the army, as well as quite a number of well known civil and military gentlemen from Washington. Among those present were Gov. CURTIN, and several members of his Staff; Ex-Col. ROBERTS and MORTON MCMICHAEL, Esq., of Philadelphia; JOHN W. FORNEY, Esq., of Washington, and several other distinguished civilians. Among the military gentlemen from abroad were Gens. HEINTZELMAN and MEIGS, of Washington; Gen. SLOUGH, of Alexandria, and a score from the Army of the Potomac—Gens. FRENCH, SYKES, WARREN, MORTON, PLEASANTON, GRIFFIN, BARNES, RICE, INGALLS, ROBINSON, and several more—while the number of field and line officers reached several hundred.

Gen. CRAWFORD's headquarters were decorated in a very tasteful and elegant manner. The gateways were highly ornamented with trimmings and festoons of evergreens, combining several handsome designs—the emblem of the corps, an eagle, *couchant*, and others, all elaborately woven from pliant and fragrant twigs of cedar. The refreshment rooms and other apartments were also decorated in great profusion and with becoming taste. Indeed, a very prominent feature of the occasion was the elaborate decoration of the surroundings.

The ceremonies were opened about 5 o'clock P. M., by Gen. CRAWFORD, who, mounting a raised platform, in a speech, remarkable for its brevity and pertinency, presented the elegant tribute to Gen. MEADE.

GEN. CRAWFORD'S SPEECH.

GENERAL: I stand before you to-day, sir, the representative of the officers of that division who once called you its chief.

Impelled by a desire to perpetuate the memory of your connection with them; desirous, too, to manifest to you the affection and esteem they bear to you, they ask your acceptance to-day of this testimonial, which shall mark it forever. Accept it, sir, from them, and here, in the presence of him who conceived the idea of this division, and who, I trust, as faithful people will return to the position he so worthily occupies—not as a reward, not as a recompense for your care for them, but as the exponent of those feelings of their hearts whose value cannot be expressed in words. Transmit it to those who bear your name, and let it ever express to you and them that devoted attachment and regard that the officers of the Pennsylvania Reserve corps shall never cease to feel for you.

The General received it with feelings of profound respect, and acknowledged the compliment in fit terms—making a speech not only appropriate, but interesting and forcible in its character. He reviewed the history of the Reserve corps, thanked them for the elegant tribute, and complimented them on their many heroic achievements. The General's speech was very enthusiastically received. It is as follows:

SPEECH OF MAJ.-GEN. MEADE.

Gen. Crawford and Officers of the Division of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps:

I accept this sword with feelings of profound gratitude. I should be insensible to all the promptings of nature if I were not grateful and proud at receiving a testimonial of approbation from a band of officers and men so distinguished as has been the division of the Pennsylvania Reserve corps during the whole period of this war. I have a right, therefore, to be proud that they should think my conduct and my course have been of such a character as to justify them in collecting together here so many distinguished gentlemen as I see around me from different parts of the country and our own State to present to me this handsome testimonial. It in effect says to me that in their judgment I have done my duty toward them and toward the country. [Applause.] I began my career in this army by commanding the Second brigade of your division. I faithfully endeavored during all the time I held that command and also the command of your division, to treat the officers and men in a manner that would express to them my high appreciation of their conduct as soldiers and brave men.

I am very glad, sir, that you have mentioned your distinguished guest, the Governor of Pennsylvania. [Cheers.] I have a personal knowledge of his patriotic efforts in behalf of the soldiers. To him the country is indebted for putting into the field in its hour of sorest need this splendid corps, and I have watched with pleasure and satisfaction the solicitude he has always shown to see that all its interests and wants are attended to. I have been with him on the occasions when he has visited the officers and men from our State, and I know that they are indebted to him for many comforts, and that the country is indebted to him for words of eloquence which he addressed to them to inspire them with increased patriotism and courage. [Cheers.] I am gratified that he is here to witness this presentation, and I heartily join with you, sir, in the hope that his fellow-citizens will remember on election day his services in promoting the interests of the country and the suppression of the rebellion. [Long continued applause.] In speaking of the pride which I experience in receiving this sword, I feel myself justified, even at the risk of being charged with egotism, in saying a few words about the services rendered by this division. I say unhesitatingly here before this assembly that I am quite sure that when the history of the war is written, that the facts will vindicate me, that no division in this glorious Army of the Potomac—glorious as I conceive it to be—is entitled to claim more credit for its uniform gallant conduct and for the amount of hard fighting it has gone through than the division of the Pennsylvania Reserve corps. [Cheers.] I do not wish to take any credit to myself in this. It is not of my own personal services that I would speak, but of the services of the soldiers—of the privates of the Pennsylvania Reserve corps. [Cheers.] and I have only to appeal to Drainesville where the first success that crowned the arms of the Army of the Potomac was gained, unaided and alone by a single brigade of the Pennsylvania Reserves. [Cheers.] I have only to refer to Mechanicsville, where began the six days' fighting on the Peninsula, and where the whole of LONGSTREET's corps was held in check for several hours and victory really won by only two brigades of the Reserves. [Cheers.] I refer you to New-Market Cross Roads, sometimes called Glendale, and I refer you emphatically to that battle because certain officers of the army, not knowing the true facts of the case, and misled at the time by the statements of others equally ignorant with themselves, and whose statements have since been proved incorrect, brought charges against this division on that occasion. I was with the division during the whole fight and until dark, when it pleased God that I should be shot down and carried off the field. I have been told that the division ran off, but I know that I stayed with it until it was dark, and my men were engaged in a hand-to-hand contest over the batteries with the enemy. [Cheers.] I do not say that there were not some who ran away, but that is nothing singular. There are cowards in every division; there are bad men in every corps. I do say, however, that the large body of the gallant men of the Pennsylvania Reserves remained on the field until dark, and did not leave it until the enemy had retired. Those guns were never captured from them. [Loud cheers.] They remained on the field, and were not taken until 10 o'clock the next day. I refer to South Mountain, and it is not necessary for me to say much of their conduct there, for their gallant ascent of the height in the face of the enemy and turning their left flank was witnessed by the Commanding General, and they received full credit for it. [Cheers.] I speak of Antietam, where, on the 16th of September, the Pennsylvania Reserve corps, always in the advance, boldly attacked that portion of the Confederate army in its front without knowing its strength, and continued to drive it until dark, and then held the position it had gained until the morning, when the battle was renewed. [Cheers.] I speak again of Fredericksburgh, where the Pennsylvania Reserve corps crossed and led the advance, unaided and alone, up the heights, and held their position for half an hour while the others crossed. Had they been followed and supported by other troops their courage that day would have won a victory. [Cheers.] I repeat, therefore, that I have a right to be proud and grateful when the officers and men of such a command, who can with truth point to a hard-earned and dearly bought record of bright deeds, present me, who have had the honor of commanding them, with such a testimonial. [Applause.] While, however, I give expression to these feelings, they are not mingled with others of a sad and mournful nature as I look around you and reflect that so many of the brave officers and soldiers who originally composed this division, sleep their last sleep, and that others have been obliged to return home crippled and maimed for life. It is terrible to think that there should be any necessity for so much misfortune and misery! Sad, that in this country, a land flowing with milk and honey, and in which we are all brothers, we should raise our arms against each other, and such scenes should be enacted as I have been a participant in. It is sad that there should be an occasion like the present, and a necessity for the presentation of a testimonial such as this. These are sad, sad thoughts to me, but at the same time I am sustained in my present position by a consciousness that I am acting from a high and proper sense of my duty to my country. [Cheers.] It is impossible that this great country should be divided; that there should be two Governments or two flags on this continent. Such a thing is entirely out of the question. [Cheers.] I trust that every loyal man would be willing to sacrifice his life before he would consent to have more than one government and one flag wave over the whole territory of the United States. [Loud applause.] This reunion, gentlemen, awakens in my heart new sorrow for an officer which it vividly recalls to my mind, for he commanded the division when I commanded one of the brigades. He was the noblest as well as the bravest gentleman in the army. I refer to JOHN F. REYNOLDS. [Cheers.] I cannot receive this sword without thinking of that officer. When he fell at Gettysburgh, leading the advance, I lost not only a lieutenant of the utmost importance to me, but I may say that I lost a friend, aye, even a brother. [Cheers.] I miss other faces which were familiar to me in your midst—MCNEIL and TAYLOR, of the Rifles; SIMMONS, of the Fifth; young KUHN, who came from Philadelphia to assist me in the field; DEHONE, of Massachusetts, and a host of others whose remains you all cherish.

It is oppressive for some gentlemen to go over the list of these officers who have been sacrificed; but if I could remember and name every soldier of your division that has fallen, what a long list and what a trying recital it would be to us all! How many men who once belonged to the Pennsylvania Reserve corps now sleep in the grave, or are lingering on earth, joyfully expecting death to end their sufferings.

I thank you, Gen. CRAWFORD, for the kind manner in which you have conveyed to me this elegant testimonial, and I also thank those gentlemen who have come so far to be present. I trust, sir, this sword will be required but a short time longer. Affairs and events now look as if this unhappy war might be brought to a happy termination. I have to request of you gentlemen who are in civil life that, when you return home, you will spare no efforts to make the people understand that all we want are men to fill up our ranks. Send these to us. Give us the numbers, and the war will soon be concluded. I think the rebels are now satisfied that their struggle is only a matter of time, as we have the force on our side, and that as soon as they see that we are bringing out that force in earnest they will yield. Permit me, before I close, to mention what I intended to refer to before this, but it escaped my memory. I intended to express my delight, sir, on hearing that at Gettysburgh, under your command, the Reserve corps enacted deeds worthy of their former reputation, showing that they had lost none of their daring, and could always be relied on in the hour and post of danger. I expected that this would be the case, but it was particularly gratifying to me to hear it from your immediate commander on that occasion. Thanking you for your gallantry there, and again thanking you for your kindness, I will conclude.

Three hearty cheers were given for Gen. MEADE.

Gov. CURTIN was then called for, and in response spoke briefly and fitly for the occasion.

SPEECH OF HON. A. G. CURTIN.

It has been my good fortune to be present upon many occasions of interest to the Pennsylvania Reserves. From the commencement of their organization down to the present hour they have had my warmest wishes and boundless confidence. [cheers] and in common with all the regiments from Pennsylvania, most nobly have they sustained the honor of their State. [Cheers.] They will all live in history, and as her impartial pen makes up the faithful record of their deeds, there will be presented a page more brilliant with instances of fortitude, fidelity and valor than the past has ever shown, and one to which the world will hereafter turn for the highest examples of virtue and patriotism. This occasion is one which from all its surroundings is fraught with the deepest interest. The officers of the Pennsylvania Reserves have assembled here to-day to carry out and fulfill a merited compliment—as I understand long since contemplated, and only delayed by the activity of the service—to a gallant soldier, an accomplished officer, and, to them, a tried and trusted leader. [Great applause.] They come as brother soldiers, and in this reunion cannot but be filled with thrilling memories.

They meet in the vicinity which has witnessed many of the severest struggles of the war, upon the soil of that Virginia which has drank in the last drop of life's current in many a hero's heart—in that Virginia upon the altar of whose infidelity to her former great have been offered up as a sacrifice whole hetacombs of true and gallant men. All these memories and associations lend to the present ceremonies a peculiar sanction of earnestness and sincerity.

And, General, to you they will enhance the value of the tribute you have received from the hands of those who, with a willing obedience, an untiring endurance and an unfaltering courage, have most nobly answered all the requirements of the service, and who, in the hour of the greatest peril, have so bravely followed and sustained you.

You, sir, first won their confidence as a brigade commander, and upon many a fearful field attested your claim to that confidence. [Cheers.] Next, as a commander of a division, they saw your exertions, and admiring, loved you. [Cheers.] South Mountain's steep acclivity and grand success told this story. [Cheers.]

As a corps commander, your abilities were displayed at Antietam, Fredericksburgh and Chancellorsville, and the devotion of your subordinate officers was fixed forever. But later still came your crowning glory, when as chief commander of this great army, you vanquished the enemy at Gettysburgh. [Tremendous applause.] With the result of that terrible three days' struggle arose new hope to a troubled country; and whilst the whole people felt gratefully the grand coincidence of your brilliant victory with the successes achieved upon the Western waters, and the people of your native State rejoiced with an exceeding joy that the arrogant and threatening foe were driven crushed and broken from her borders, Pennsylvania soldiers pointed with a pride so pure that none might envy, to the illustrious leader whom they had so long learned to rely upon, and delighted to honor. [Cheers.]

The beautiful token presented to you of the affection of those who have served under you will be preserved by you through life. When in after days you shall look upon it it will prove a touchstone to the memory and will vividly recall the many evidences of elevated regard and disinterested attachments you have received from the Army of the Potomac, and if, partaking of the common lot of humanity your future path should not be entirely free from clouds and sorrows, this emblem will, with its talismanic influence, nerve and strengthen you for every trial that may come upon you. To your children it will be a precious inheritance, and whilst your family and name shall endure it will be treasured as an heirloom of priceless worth.

Gentlemen of the army by whom I am surrounded, permit me in the name of our common country to thank its armed defenders for their long, brave, and devoted discharge of trying duties on the field—for their untiring exertions in their country's cause—for toil and sacrifices that never can be compensated—for their patient fulfillment of all those duties which are embraced in the daily hard routine of the soldier's calling, and above all, for their daring gallantry on the field, when amid the clash of arms and before the shock of battle, with its havoc of death and destruction, they manfully stood up and freely offered upon the shrine of their country their life, with all that is dear in life, rather than that the idol of their worship should be dishonored, or her escutcheon should be marked with disgrace. [Cheers.]

It may sadden the general joy of this bright hour, but none will deny that it is appropriate for us to pause and think of those who are gone—parted and gone from earth forever—the brave and gallant dead. I cannot speak of them all; the long, sad list bears upon it so many illustrious names that it would be impossible. But I may be allowed in this presence to speak of one whose untimely fall would have been deemed too great a cost for almost any victory in a cause less holy than that for which he had lived, and in behalf of which he so nobly died. REYNOLDS—[cheers]—the chivalric, the accomplished, and devoted soldier! What can I say of him that you do not already know? Where find words fitting to portray, in the presence of those who were with him and who knew him, the excellence of such a man? His end was glorious as was his life. [Cheers.] Beneath and in defence of the flag of his country, in one of the greatest battles, and within boundaries of his mother State, he rendered up that soul whose every inspiration had been of patriotism, perfect and undefiled. With what pride can Pennsylvania point to his career; and how will the Pennsylvania soldier, looking back upon his illustrious deeds, emulate his example, and in turn become an example to others for singleness of purpose, promptness in action, perfect integrity and utter self-abandonment to the calls of duty. [Cheers.] For dauntless enterprise and brilliancy of achievement he had certainly no superiors, and few who rivalled him in the armies of the Republic; and it is not too much to say that if the blessings of his late compatriots in arms were flowers, his grave would be robed in perpetual bloom. [Cheers.]

But leaving this theme which attracts, though full of sadness, let me utter a word of good cheer which passing events call for and justify. Let me, Sir, congratulate you and the brave men in the Army of the Potomac, from whatever State, that the gigantic work in which they have so long and so effectually labored is likely to be accomplished, and the rebellion brought to a close. [Cheers.] The victories of July were the harbingers of the great successes and the continuous chains of triumphs achieved by our army and navy in the East and the West, will bind and clog the traitors as their crimes deserve. [Cheers.] Fast-coming rout and utter defeat are following them with a panic which their leaders can no longer disguise nor conceal.

The falling cities of the South cannot much longer hold out, and as they cease to be the cities of refuge for traitors and rebels, will become the citadels of freemen. To you, who depending upon the God of truth and justice, have in the name of your country maintained the supremacy of her laws, is due the lasting gratitude not only of every American citizen, but of every friend of enlightened civil freedom throughout the world.

The crowd concluded Gov. CURTIN's speech in nine rousing cheers.

Col. ROBERTS, formerly of the Reserve Corps, was next called out, and put everybody in the highest spirits by his humorous and appropriate remarks. He was followed by MORTON MCMICHAEL, Esq., Hon. JOHN W. FORNEY, and Col. FISHER, of the Reserves, each of whom, with great good sense, was very brief and very pertinent.

At 7 P. M. the assembly commenced an attack upon the solids and liquids, which lasted for a couple of hours, to the satisfaction of everybody present. The festivities were continued until a late hour in the evening, the grounds being lighted with hanging lanterns, and all seemed gratified and pleased with the affair. Although a number went home quite merry over their wine, the greatest decorum was observed, and everything passed off agreeably.

The sword thus presented to Gen. MEADE, is, of course, a very elegant weapon. The blade is of the very finest Damascus steel, and furnished with two scabbards, one for dress and the other for field use. The hilt is richly chased, surmounted with an eagle in gilt, and the entire handle set with brilliants, amethysts and rubies. The scabbard is ornamented with two richly enameled plates, one containing the National and the other the State coat of arms. These, together with the initials "G. G. M.," near the hilt, are thickly studded with diamonds. The sword was manufactured by BAILEY, of Philadelphia, and cost, I believe, $2,200.

The five deserters in the Fifth corps, reprieved on Wednesday, will positively be shot to-day, at 3 o'clock, in presence of the corps. Two of them are Catholics, two Protestants, and one a Jew. Spiritual advisers have been with them to-day, a Jewish Rabbi having come expressly at the request of the one of that persuasion. The unfortunate men have finally made up their minds that they must die, though they have made several efforts to have their sentences commuted to hard labor for life. But the President, to his credit be it said, telegraphed yesterday that he could not interfere with the sentence, and the men will die. Their death is necessary to save hundreds of other lives, and to put a stop to the desertion of this class of men. Thirty more are on trial for the same offence in the first corps, and they will probably meet with a like fate.

The weather is cooler and much pleasanter than it has been.

L. L. CROUNSE.

Execution of the Five Substitute-Deserters.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, SATURDAY, Aug. 29, 1863.

The execution of the substitute-deserters sentenced to the penalty of death in General Orders No. 84, took place to-day. More than ordinary interest was exhibited in this execution of military law, and it is estimated that not less than 25,000 persons were present. The ground was well selected, and every arrangement so complete that no accident occurred to mar the solemnity of the proceedings.

The position of the spectators was upon a semicircular elevation partially surrounding the place of execution. Previous to the execution the scene presented a remarkable view to the spectator.

Two of the sentenced persons were Protestants, two Catholics, and the fifth a Hebrew. The spiritual advisers of each were present, administering the last consolations of religion. The criminals were sitting upon their respective coffins, with the yawning graves in their rear. The troops were drawn up in close column by division, covering the complete semicircle, and separated from the spectators by a creek.

The order for their immediate execution was issued by Gen. GRIFFIN at 3 P. M., and the officer of the day, Capt. CROCKER, of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania, recalled the clergymen from their spiritual duties.

The rest is briefly told.

At the order to fire, thirty-six muskets were discharged, and instant death was announced by the surgeons in attendance as the result. The bodies were then placed in their respective graves, and the clergy performed the last religious rites over the deceased.

The spectacle was an unusual one—the Protestant, the Hebrew and the Catholic stood side by side, each uttering prayers for their souls.

The names, ages, residences, etc., of the deceased are as follows:

GEORGE KUHNA, Hanoverian, 22 years old, Pennsylvania—unmarried.

JOHN FELANE, Italian, 26 years old, Pennsylvania—wife and family.

CHARLES WALTER, Prussian, 28 years old—wife and child.

GEORGE KEINESE, Italian, 24 years old—wife and child.

EMIL LAI, Prussian, 30 years old—wife.

The clergy who attended these unfortunates were the Chaplain of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania regiment; Rev. C. L. EGAN, of St. Dominick's Church Washington; and Rabbi B. S. SCOLD, of Baltimore. They were unremitting in their attendance upon the prisoners from the time of their sentence until the final hour.

THE DRAFT.

No Credit to be Allowed for Volunteers.

UTICA, N. Y., Sunday, Aug. 30.

The Governor has been informed by the Provost-Marshal-General that credit will not be allowed to towns for any excess of volunteers they may have furnished over their quotas under previous calls.

The Provost-Marshal-General has also decided not to allow credit for volunteers raised since June 11, 1863, in districts where the draft has taken place. But in districts where the drawing has not been commenced credit will be given for recruits sent to regiments in the field and for volunteers enlisted in companies, which may have been raised in such districts, and mustered into the service of the United States between the 11th day of June, 1863, and the day preceding that fixed for the draft to take place. Men merely enlisted will not be credited; they must be mustered into some organized company.

The Three Hundred Dollar Clause.

AN OPINION FROM HON. THADDEUS STEVENS.

The Lancaster *Express* publishes the following opinion of Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS, in regard to the effect of the payment of the $300 commutation by a drafted man:

LANCASTER, Aug. 27, 1863.

DEAR SIR: In answer to your inquiry, my opinion is that the payment of the $300 commutation and the furnishing a substitute, have precisely the same effect. Either of them frees the drafted man from further draft for three years. He is in effect in service, either by himself or another. The payment of $300 makes the Government his agent to procure a substitute. The Government has consented to act as such agent. The law says he may, "on or before the day fixed for his appearance, furnish an acceptable substitute, or pay such sum not exceeding $300 for the procuration of such substitute, and thereupon the person furnishing the substitute, *or paying the money*, shall be discharged from further liability under that draft." No one doubts that furnishing a substitute excuses for three years. To give a different effect to the payment of the commutation seems to me little less than an absurdity. It is a very mischievous misconstruction, which, if need be, I have no doubt, Congress will correct.

THADDEUS STEVENS.

ED. REILLY, Esq.

The Prize Steamer Cronstadt at Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, Aug. 30.

Arrived prize steamer *Cronstadt*, with 600 bales cotton, 200 barrels turpentine, 200 barrels resin.

[Advertisement.]

The New-York Draft Assurance Association will this week for $10 guarantee any undrafted party exemption from draft.

For $25 we will furnish any drafted party with an acceptable substitute. At these rates we simply take the risk of an ordinary Life Insurance Company, as we will demonstrate. Please call and learn particulars. TOMPKINS & CO., Agents, No. 645 Broadway, (2d floor).

N. B.—Substitutes constantly on hand.

[Advertisement.]

DO YOU LOOK LIKE YOUR PARENTS?—WHY—See the article on Family Likenesses in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for September. Price 15 cts. $1 50 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 B'dw'y.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron- the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In schr. Matamoras, from Matamoras—Wm. McCague, Albert Bain, C. H. Webster, Augustine Schott, Isabella Gand, William and J. Carthers.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 26 | Sun sets.... 6 34 | Moon rises.. 7 58

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 9 12 | Gov. Island 10 01 | Hell Gate..11 23

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Aug. 30.

Arrived.

Steamer Cumbria, Sumner, New-Haven, for Alexandria, and proceeded at 3 A. M.

Steamer Kingfisher, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Frank, Thorpshire, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steam tug Governor, Alexander, Baltimore via Hampton Roads 36 hours, towed the U. S. gunboat Mackinaw from this port to Baltimore.

Ship Sirius, (Brem.,) Wenke, Havana 10 ds., with sugar, cotton, etc., to Oelrichs & Co.

Brig Hawk, Lowry, Aux Cayes 29 ds., with logwood and coffee to Kunhardt & Co.

Brig Troubador, (of St. John, N. B.,) Matthews, Sisal 28 ds., with logwood, etc., to master. Left no vessels.

Brig Laura, Linkhorn, Aquia 15 ds., with logwood and coffee to H. Becker & Co.

Brig Maracaibo, (Dan.,) Sorensen, Maracaibo 3d inst., and the bar 11th, with coffee, hides, etc., to E. Pavenstedt & Co., vessel to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Left no vessels.

Brig Lucretia, Brown, Menton 56 ds., with fruit to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig Lapwing, Cremar, (Br.,) St. John, N. B., 12 ds., with plaster to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Hudson, Griffin, Bangor 15 ds., with lumber to R. W. Adams.

Schr. Susan Scranton, Lerney, Georgetown, D. C., with coal, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Amanda, Hamilton, Bangor 12 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Plymouth Rock, Norris, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. Queen of Clippers, (Br.,) Davidson, Windsor, N. S., 9 ds., with plaster to A. Smithers & Co.

Schr. Matamoras, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Russell, Matamoras 20 ds., with cotton, etc., to O. R. King & Co.

Schr. William Cousins, Bell, Mayaguez, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar, etc., to A. C. Rossire & Co.

Schr. Arthur Kelly, Pryor, Fort Clinch 8 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. R. Fowler, Oliver, Baltimore 6 ds., with mdse. to master.

Schr. Henry Clay, Delano, New-Bedford, in ballast.

Schr. Ellen Rodman, Bowman, New-Bedford 3 ds.

Schr. R. Baker, Baker, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. Telegraph, Rogers, Nantucket Shoals, with fish.

Schr. Orlando Smith, Barber, Providence.

Schr. Ocean Bird, Connelly, Providence.

Schr. Messenger, Doane, Boston, with fish.

Schr. Charles Hawley, Allen, Southport.

Schr. Isabel, Taylor, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Texas, Ross, New-Bedford, in ballast.

Schr. W. S. Camp, Bailey, Derby, Conn., in ballast.

Schr. Samuel Nash, Appleby, Providence.

Schr. Maria Louisa, Cummings, Providence.

Schr. Glenroy, Jellison, Gardner 10 ds., with lumber.

Sloop Ida E. Vaile, Vaile, Providence.

WIND—Sunset, N. W.

Below.

Ship Energy, Caulkins, fm. Liverpool, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ship Mathilde, (Brem.,) Nordenholdt, from London July 15.

Bark Artisan, (Br.,) from England 40 days.

Bark Mary Edson.

Also 1 bark and 2 brigs unknown.

Sailed.

29th—Steamers Dudley Buck, Salvor.

Ship Frednes.

Bark Congo.

Brigs J. H. Nevins, Wilmington, Briton's Bride.

Schr. E. & H. A.

30th—Steamer Constitution.

Miscellaneous.

The brig Camilla, of Lyme, Eng., Pitts, hence 26th inst., for Cork for orders, with a cargo of grain, returned for repairs, having, on the 28th inst., when 200 miles from Sandy Hook, experienced a heavy gale from southwest, during which lost sails, rigging, etc.; was struck by a heavy sea, which hove her on her beam ends, and caused her to leak badly, choking pumps, etc.

Spoken, &c.

Southampton—ship, hence for London, 29th inst., lat. 39 40, lon. 72.

Foreign Ports.

At Matamoras 10th inst., Br. brig Sybil, for New-York, ldg.; schrs Andromeda, for Havana, do.; Sybil, (Br.,) discharging.

[PER HIBERNIA.]

Arr. at Liverpool 16th, Gorilla, from New-York.

Arr. at Falmouth 15th, Amos Lawrence, Bassein, Denmark, from New-York; 16th, Australia, Maulmain, Hendrica, from New-York.

Arr. at Bristol 15th, Blanca, from New-York.

Arr. at Belfast 15th, Ann Augusta, from New-York.

Arr. at Queenstown 15th, Dora, from New-York.

Arr. at Westport 15th, Fanny Palmer, from New-York.

Arr. at Hamburg 14th, Centurion, from New-York.

Arr. at Braumershaven 14th, Emma, from New-York.

Arr. at Rouen 14th, brig Brill, from New-York.

Arr. at Gravesend 15th, Amphitrite, from New-York.

Arr. at Deal 16th, Plymouth Rock, from New-York; 17th, Lizzie Southard, from London for New-York.

RUBIA MILLS,

NOS. 353 AND 355 WASHINGTON-ST.,

(Between Franklin and North-Moore sts.,)

TABER & PLACE,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT COFFEE,

Put up in Tin-foil Pound Papers, 48 in a box, and in bulk.

PRICES RANGE FROM

7 TO 30 CENTS.

All orders sent to us, or to our Agents, PLACE & YOUNG, No. 183 Chambers-st., corner Washington, will receive prompt attention.

For sale by first-class grocers.

THE ALHAMBRA PAVILION OF THE CHILDREN OF THE DESERT, FOURTEENTH STREET, Opposite the Academy of Music. GRAND OPENING NIGHT, THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, AUGUST 31. This elegant and spacious Moorish Pavilion, capable of seating THREE THOUSAND PERSONS, has been erected at a great outlay for the purpose of introducing to the public of New-York the great and unrivaled company of BEDOUIN ARABS, twelve in number, who have created the greatest excitement in PARIS AND LONDON. Their names are ALI ABDALLAH, HASH ALLI, MESSOUD, MAHOMET, ASSON, HASH BRAHAM, AFFIB BEN CODN, MOHAMET, BENHANNOW, BEHEN BEN HASSAN, HASH ASSON AND HEMEM ET KALI. This wondrous band of Children of the Desert were brought from Algeria by Prince Napoleon, and first appeared at the IMPERIAL HIPPODROME, Paris, where they CREATED THE GREATEST EXCITEMENT. The same success attended them in London, where they appeared frequently before Queen Victoria and the Royal Family. They will appear AFTERNOON AND EVENING, supported by a truly grand EQUESTRIAN ENTERTAINMENT, in which the eminent artists of Europe and America will appear in DAZZLING ARRAY, including the renowned Parisian Gymnast M. VERRECKE, from the CIRQUE NAPOLEON, PARIS. The Brothers TALLIENS, HERR MALIGUE and SON, and Mr. JAMES COOKE, the celebrated Court Jester, and great rival of WALLET, THE SHAKSPERIAN CLOWN. Admission, 25 cents; reserved seats 25 cents extra. Admission in the afternoon to all parts of the Pavilion 25 cents. Children, 15 cents. Doors open at 2 and 7 P. M. THIS MONDAY, at 11 o'clock A. M., a GRAND PARADE of the BEDOUIN ARABS, in six open barouches, accompanied by a splendid band, will leave the GRAND PAVILION on 14th-st., and take the following LINE OF MARCH: Down Broadway to the Park, up Chatham-st. and the Bowery to 42d-st., thence to 6th-av., down 8th-av. to Bleecker-st., through Bleecker to 6th-av., up 6th-av. to 14th, thence to the GRAND PAVILION.

FASHION COURSE—TROTTING.—SPLENDID FESTIVAL. Ladies free. Dodworth's full Band engaged. First of the three great matches. Opening of the fall races. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 o'clock P.M., match for $2,000. Robert Fillingham goes in harness, General Butler under saddle. Mile heats, best three in five. The pleasure of witnessing this exciting and interesting match between the two favorite trotters will be greatly enhanced by the attendance of Dodworth's superb Military Band, and the free admission to ladies. The boat leaves James' Slip ferry at 2 o'clock, and connects with the cars at Hunter's Point at 2½ o'clock P. M. for the Course. Boats leave Thirty-fourth street ferry every ten minutes. JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

NOT ALCOHOLIC.
A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
VEGETABLE EXTRACT.
A PURE TONIC.

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
Prepared by
DR. C. M. JACKSON, PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE
LIVER COMPLAINT,
DYSPEPSIA,
JAUNDICE,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

And will positively prevent YELLOW FEVER, BILIOUS FEVER, &c.

THEY CONTAIN
NO ALCOHOL OR BAD WHISKY!

They will cure the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

Induced by the extensive sale and universal popularity of Hoofland's German Bitters, (purely vegetable,) hosts of ignorant Quacks and unscrupulous adventurers, have opened upon suffering humanity the flood-gates of Nostrums in the shape of poor whisky, vilely compounded with injurious drugs, and christened Tonics, Stomachics and Bitters.

Beware of the innumerable array of Alcoholic preparations in plethoric bottles and big-bellied kegs, under the modest appellation of Bitters, which instead of curing, only aggravate disease, and leave the disappointed sufferer in despair.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this City, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief, and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23, 1861.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

There are many preparations sold under the name of Bitters, put up in quart bottles, compounded of the cheapest whisky or common rum, costing from 20 to 40 cents per gallon, the taste disguised by Anise or Coriander Seed.

This class of Bitters has caused, and will continue to cause, as long as they can be sold, hundreds to die the death of the drunkard. By their use, the system is kept continually under the influence of alcoholic stimulants of the worst kind, the desire for Liquor is created and kept up, and the result is all the horrors attendant upon a drunkard's life and death.

For those who desire and will have a Liquor Bitters we publish the following receipt. Get one bottle Hoofland's German Bitters and mix with three quarts of good brandy or whisky, and the result will be a preparation that will far excel in medicinal virtues and true excellence any of the numerous Liquor Bitters in the market and will cost much less. You will have all the virtues of HOOFLAND'S BITTERS *in connection with a good article of Liquor, at a much less price than these inferior preparations will cost you.*

ATTENTION, SOLDIERS!
AND FRIENDS OF SOLDIERS.

We call the attention of all having relations or friends in the army to the fact that "Hoofland's German Bitters" will cure nine-tenths of the diseases induced by exposures and privations incident to camp life. In the lists published almost daily in the newspapers, on the arrival of the sick, it will be noticed that a very large proportion are suffering from debility. Every case of that kind can be readily cured by Hoofland's German Bitters. Diseases resulting from disorders of the digestive organs are speedily removed. We have no hesitation in stating, that if these Bitters were freely used among our soldiers, hundreds of lives might be saved that otherwise will be lost.

We call particular attention to the following remarkable and well-authenticated cure of one of the nation's heroes, whose life, to use his own language, "has been saved by the Bitters."

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23, 1863.

MESSRS. JONES & EVANS: Well, gentlemen, your Hoofland's German Bitters has saved my life. There is no mistake in this. It is vouched for by numbers of my comrades, some of whose names are appended, and who were fully cognizant of all the circumstances of my case. I am, and have been for the last four years, a member of Sherman's celebrated battery, and under the immediate command of Capt. R. B. Ayres. Through the exposure attendant upon my arduous duties, I was attacked in November last with inflammation of the lungs, and was for seventy-two days in the hospital. This was followed by great debility, heightened by an attack of dysentery. I was then removed from the White House, and sent to this City on board the steamer *State of Maine*, from which I landed on the 28th of June. Since that time I have been about as low as any one could be, and still retain a spark of vitality. For a week or more I was scarcely able to swallow anything, and if I *did* force a morsel down, it was immediately thrown up again.

I could not even keep a glass of water on my stomach. Life could not last under these circumstances, and accordingly the physicians who had been working faithfully, though unsuccessfully, to rescue me from the grasp of the dread Archer, frankly told me they could do no more for me, and advised me to see a clergyman, and to make such a disposition of my limited funds as best suited me. An acquaintance who visited me at the hospital, Mr. Frederick Steinbron, of Sixth, below Arch-street, advised me, as a forlorn hope, to try your Bitters, and kindly procured a bottle. From the time I commenced taking them the gloomy shadow of death receded, and I am now, thank God for it, getting better. Though I have taken but two bottles, I have gained ten pounds, and I feel sanguine of being permitted to rejoin my wife and daughter, from whom I have heard nothing for eighteen months; for, gentlemen, I am a loyal Virginian, from the vicinity of Front Royal. To your invaluable Bitters I owe the certainty of life which has taken the place of vague fears—to your Bitters will I owe the glorious privilege of again clasping to my bosom those who are dearest to me in life.

Very truly yours,
ISAAC MALONE.

We fully concur in the truth of the above statement, as we had despaired of seeing our comrade, Mr. Malone, restored to health.

JOHN CUDDLEBACK, 1st New-York Battery.
GEO. A. ACKLEY, Co. C, 11th Maine.
LEWIS CHEVALIER, 92d New-York.
I. E. SPENCER, 1st Artillery, Battery F.
J. B. FASEWELL, Co. B, 3d Vermont.
HENRY B. JEROME, Co. B, 3d Vermont.
HENRY T. MACDONALD, Co. C, 6th Maine.
JOHN F. WARD, Co. E, 5th Maine.
HERMAN KOCH, Co. H, 72d New-York.
NATHANIEL B. THOMAS, Co. F, 95th Penn.
ANDREW J. KIMBALL, Co. A, 3d Vermont.
JOHN JENKINS, Co. B, 106th Pennsylvania.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON," is on the wrapper of each bottle.

Price per bottle 75 cents,
Or half dozen for $4.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal office and manufactory,
No. 631 Arch-st.
JONES & EVANS,
(Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.,)
Proprietors.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH
BITTERS.

CONCLUSIVE PROOFS
OF THE EFFICACY OF
HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

HEAR THE WITNESSES:

Worthless and pernicious articles are so often bolstered up in the advertising columns of the press by fabricated letters, that the proprietors of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS rarely give quotations from their business correspondence, lest the GENUINE OPINIONS of those who use and appreciate a GENUINE ARTICLE should be confounded by the unthinking with the FULSOME RIGMAROLE put into the mouths of MEN OF STRAW by unscrupulous empirics and charlatans, whose double object is to sell both their trash and the PUBLIC.

Believing, however, that FACTS IMPORTANT TO THE HEALTH AND COMFORT OF THE PUBLIC, and which can be VERIFIED AT ANY MOMENT by addressing the parties who vouch for them, ought not to be hid under a bushel, the undersigned publish below a few communications of recent date, to which they invite the attention of the people, and at the same time ESPECIALLY REQUEST the readers who may feel interested in the subject to ADDRESS THE INDIVIDUALS THEMSELVES, and ascertain the correctness of the particulars.

It may be thought, perhaps, that a preparation like HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which has long been a STANDARD TONIC throughout the WESTERN HEMISPHERE, and is rapidly becoming a staple of trade at the Antipodes, speaks for itself in stronger tones than private eulogium can speak of it. This is true; but the phases of disease are almost innumerable, and every day new instances of the success of the Bitters, either as a PREVENTIVE or a CURE, come to the knowledge of the proprietors through the mails. Some of these are of immense interest to thousands placed in precisely the same circumstances as the parties who have been PROTECTED or RELIEVED, and therefore it seems almost an act of duty to put them on record.

For example, seven-eighths of the multitude who go to sea suffer more or less from SEA SICKNESS. They dread this terrible affliction more than the fury of the elements, and it must be an unspeakable satisfaction to them to learn that it can be averted by the use of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. It is only within the last twelve months that this GREAT FACT IN MEDICATION has been established, and hence it is not universally known. Those who have tested this newly developed property of the preparation, and escaped sea sickness by its aid, are naturally anxious to spread the glad tidings among all who "go down to the sea in ships and do business on the great waters." The witness on this point whose testimony is appended, not only gives his own experience, but corroborates it with emphatic evidence from other sources. If there be any who are skeptical on the subject, they are hereby referred directly to him and to the gentleman who shared with him the beneficial effects of the antidote.

The immense increase in the sale of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, both at home and abroad, during the past year, proves that the world, while it obeys the Scriptural injunction to "try all things," only "HOLD FAST to that which is GOOD." Spurious preparations, like poisonous fungi, are continually springing up, but their character is soon discovered, and they are "flung like worthless weeds away." On the other hand, a great antidote, that performs all it promises, and even more than its proprietors claimed for it on its introduction, is "not for a day, but for all time."

Every dose administered of a useless or deleterious nostrum helps to disabuse the public mind of the impressions it may have received from the flourish of trumpets with which the deceptious article was announced; while, on the contrary, every bottle sold of a really valuable medicine secures the permanent custom of the purchaser, and makes him an ADVERTISER OF ITS MERITS among his friends. It is thus that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS have obtained their unparalleled popularity. The Press, indeed, has made the GREAT STOMACHIC widely known, but it is the uniformly successful results of PERSONAL EXPERIMENT that have rendered it a HOUSEHOLD MEDICINE throughout the length and breadth of the land, and the main reliance of the TRAVELER, the VOYAGER, the MINER, and the PIONEER.

During the Summer months a pure, wholesome Tonic, in which are also incorporated the properties of an antibilious and mild aperient agent, is essentially needed. Such a preparation is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the surest preventive and cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation and nervous debility ever placed within the reach of the community.

Against the depressing and sickening tendency of heat and miasma it is a potent safeguard, and upon persons of feeble constitution and uncertain health, its renovating effects are most extraordinary.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, NEW-YORK, March 2, 1863.

DR. HOSTETTER—*Dear Sir:* Being of a bilious temperament, and having suffered much from sea-sickness heretofore, I determined, when leaving New-Orleans for New-York, in June last, to try your celebrated Stomach Bitters. Having made the trip in the propeller Trade Wind without the least inconvenience, owing to their preventive efficacy. I procured, on the 20th of July, a box of your Bitters for the use of myself and a few friends, on our contemplated voyage to Europe in the Great Eastern. After getting to sea I opened the box, and together with about ten of my fellow passengers, partook of the Bitters. On the second day some of the ladies on board felt sea-sick, but by taking half a wine glassful three times a day, they soon recovered. Dr. Goldsborow, the ship's physician, and Capt. Paton, the Commander, together with a large portion of the passengers subsequently experimented with the Bitters, and uniformly with entire success. They will certify to the fact that during the whole trip not one person on board was sea-sick after the second day. Dr. G. having appropriated the last remaining bottle, as an infallible specific. I had none of the article on my return voyage, and suffered more than I can describe in consequence. I have orders for two boxes from two of my late fellow passengers, now in Liverpool, and shall send them out by the next steamer. You ought to have a depot in Liverpool. Advising all persons venturing for the first time (or indeed at any time) to sea, to obtain, if possible, a supply of your Bitters before leaving port, and thereby secure themselves against sea-sickness.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN A. MUELLOR.

CHELSEA, Mich., July 10, 1863.

Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa.—*Gentlemen:* Please send us some of your Bitters, *one* bottle of last consignment being left; we have an increased sale for them, seeing Mr. Hatch of our firm had been sick during the whole of last Winter, and was *cured* by the use of three bottles. He had Liver Complaint, accompanied with a cough, tried all the physicians here, sent 60 miles for a *celebrated doctor*, and thought he would die. The *first* bottle *stopped the cough, two more cured* him.

Yours truly, WHEDON & HATCH.

RENSSELAERVILLE, July 7, 1863.

MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH—*Gentlemen:* Please send me some of your Bitters at your earliest convenience, as I have at present an extensive sale for them. I have no medicine of which I am selling as much as your Bitters. I have kept them during two years last past. They have *now* begun to sell; they have performed some *remarkable* cures in Dyspepsia, which have been of long standing, and from which they have acquired a reputation won by *no other* medicine in our market. I can send you certificates surpassing anything you have ever published, if of any value to you, being anxious such a medicine will be introduced in every place. If persons were as well acquainted with it as I, they would not be without it. Respectfully yours,

W. P. SWEET, Druggist,
Rensselaerville, Albany Co., N. Y.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, Dec. 30, 1862.

Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

GENTLEMEN: About four years since my attention was called to your Celebrated Stomach Bitters, I being at the time a perfect martyr to dyspepsia, in all of its terrific forms; indeed, I had not known for six years an uninterrupted night's sleep. I commenced the use of your Bitters, taking them according to your directions, except that the dose was reduced one-half, and found myself much, VERY MUCH benefited by the first bottle; the second relieved me entirely; but I have ever since taken a dose in the morning, immediately on rising, finding it to act as a tonic and appetizer of the MOST AGREEABLE CHARACTER. There is a peculiarity in the effect of your Bitters on me, which it may be well to state; if from any cause I shall be suffering so accutely with the headache, a dose of your Bitters RELIEVES me in FIFTEEN MINUTES. In conclusion, I say, with all sincerity and truth, I would not be returned to the state of health in which your Bitters found me, and from which they have UNQUESTIONABLY RELIEVED me, FOR ALL THE MONEY IN THE WORLD.

I am, with great respect, your ob't serv't,
JOHN W. BRONAUGH, Chief Clerk.

NEW CONVALESCENT CAMP, Near Alexandria, Va., May 24, 1863.

Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH—*Dear Sirs:* Will you do me the favor to forward by express one-half dozen Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, with bill, for which I will remit you on receipt of the same, as I am unable to procure your medicine here; and if I had a quantity it could be sold readily, as it is known to be the best preparation in use for diseases having their origin with a disease of the stomach. I have used and sold hundreds of preparations, but your Bitters are superior to anything of the kind I am cognizant with. Indeed, no soldier should be without it, should he be ever so robust and healthy; for it is not only a RESTORATIVE, but a Preventive for almost all diseases a soldier is subject to. I have been afflicted with Chronic Indigestion, and no medicine HAS AFFORDED ME THE RELIEF YOURS HAS, and I trust you will lose no time in sending the Bitters ordered.

Yours, very respectfully,
SAMUEL BYERS, Hospital Steward.

HOSTETTER & SMITH,
Proprietors, Pittsburgh, Pa.
New-York Office, No. 428 Broadway.